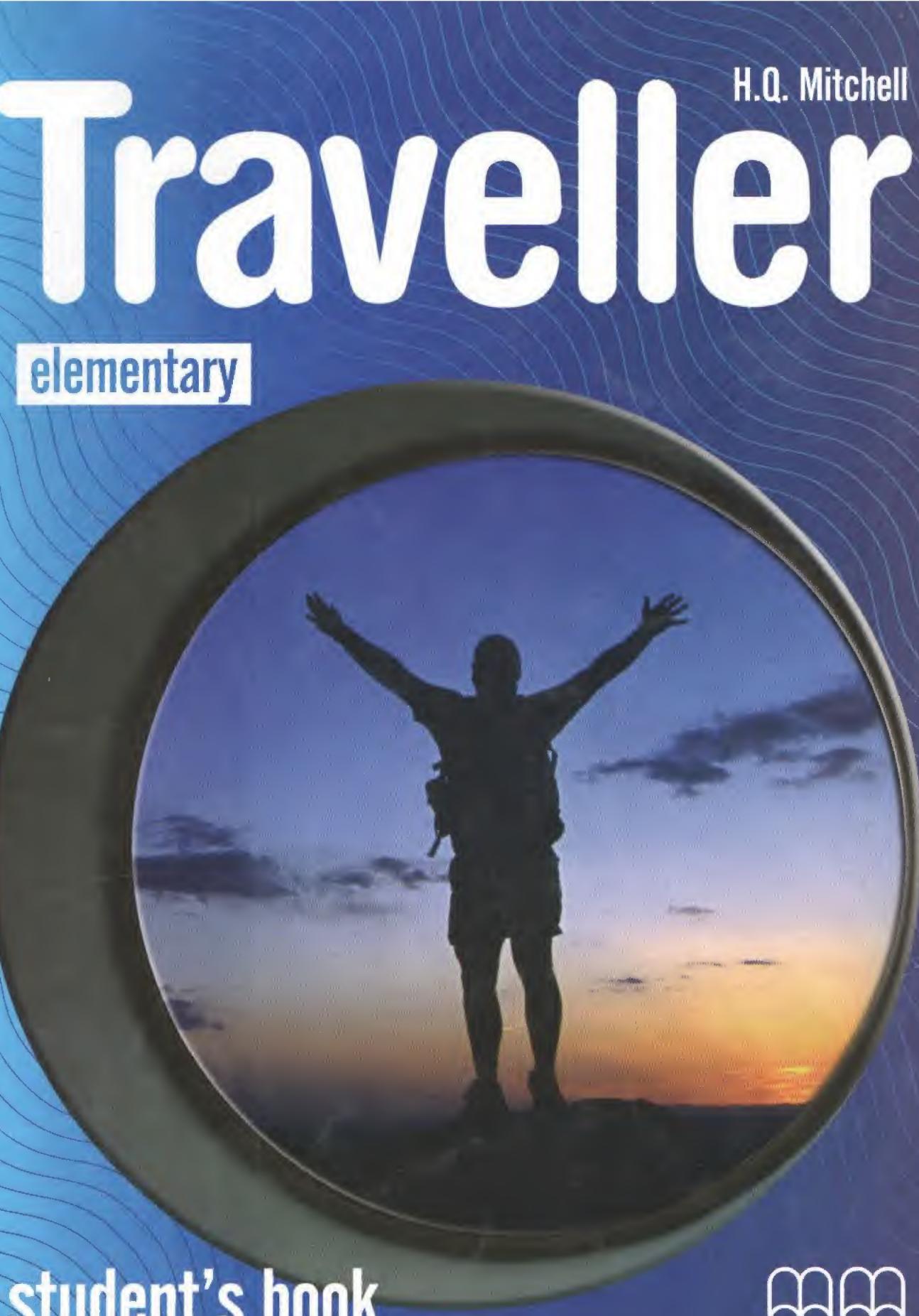


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Student's

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student's book





H.Q. Mitchell elementary student's book mmpublications

### Contents

#### Vocabulary Modules . What?/ How?/ How old?/ Greetings Where... from? Names page 4 Countries and nationalities - this/that \* Imperative (affirmative-negative) Numbers (0-100) Classroom objects · Classroom language · A magazine article: • The verb be · Colours · These / Those Favourite things · Personal items pay: 7 · Plurals · A website: cyberpal.com lobs Possessive adjectives Me, myself and I Possessive case Adjectives · The verb can · Telling time Culture page: \* a/an · Who ...? The history behind a name page 20 2 page 21 · A magazine article: Everyday activities Present Simple A helping hand · Days of the week Prepositions of time · Quiz: Do you spend · would like to / want to · Jobs your life in front of a · like / love / enjoy / hate / can't Day by day · Free-time activities screen? stand + -ing · Types of music An interview: Adverbs of frequency · Types of films Cross-curricular page: · How often...? Once / Twice, etc. Mike Malik: Karate · Words/phrases related to technology · When...? Champion Phishing for danger page 34 · Present Progressive · A magazine article: · Family · Furniture and appliances · Whose ...? Montreal's page 35 · Rooms and parts of a house Possessive Pronouns underground city There is / There are Prepositions of place Changes · An article about an · Places in a town/city a(n) / the unusual house · Present Simple vs Present · Seasons Culture page: Progressive · The weather · Why?/ Because... Life in Tornado Alley page 48 · Phrases for letters/e-mails · A magazine article: Countable / Uncountable Containers A rainbow on your · Food and drink nouns page 49 some/any/no · Food courses plate Feeling good · Parts of the body · How much ...? / How many ...? · A flyer: Get involved: much/many/a lot of/lots of/ Ailments NEPAL · Words/phrases related to fitness a few/a little · A problem page: Keep · Object Personal Pronouns Cross-curricular page: fit, Stay fit · The verb should Healthy Smoothie recipes page 62 · A magazine page: · Past Simple Education **5** page 63 Red in the face? Academic subjects · Past Simple of the verb be · A magazine article: Holiday activities · The verb could Thinking back They made it! Professions · Adjectives-Adverbs of manner · An extract from a · Words/phrases related to crime book: Who am P. · Years Culture page: The British **Education System** page 76 · A poster: A music · Months and dates Future be going to can, could, may, will, would for festival against piracy Ordinals page 77 requests · An article: Ready... · Animals · The verb have to (affirmative) Steady... Cheese!!! **Events** Wishes · Compounds of some, any, no, · Three e-mails: · Word building (-er and -or endings Inviting, accepting · Let's... / How about...? / Why for people) Cross-curricular page: and refusing an don't we/you...? • Which...? Animals in danger page 90 invitation · Clothes and accessories A magazine article: one / ones · Words related to money The other me!!! · too / enough page 91 Words/Phrases related to appearance A magazine article: Comparative Forms · Means of transport Different ways to get One of a kind · Superlative Forms · Prepositions of movement around Location and directions A magazine article: Culture page: Adjectives describing personality Batman vs Superman Driving Around page 104 · Quiz: Are you · Present Perfect Simple (ever, Geographical features adventurous enough? never, before) Equipment page 105 · A brochure: All about Points of the compass Present Perfect Simple vs Past Peru · Action sports Adventure Simple · A brochure: Extreme · Phrases related to misfortunes · Reported Speech (Commands-Summer Camp Cross-curricular page: Requests) Ice Hockey page 118

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Irregular Verbs p.137 British and American English p.138 Word List p.139

Reading

Grammar

#### Listening · Greeting and saying goodbye Pairwork · Introducing oneself Exchanging basic personal information · Identifying objects Understanding classroom language Asking about one's health Sentences about one's abilities Introducing oneself and others A short dialogue (understanding Pairwork A paragraph about oneself Exchanging basic personal information personal information) · Game: Spot the giving personal information Identifying objects and colours A short dialogue (understanding differences specific information) · Spelling Developing skills: Presenting oneself · Describing people (personality) · Three short dialogues Punctuation and capital " The alphabet Expressing possession (understanding specific letters \* Intonation Expressing ability information) Discussing habitual actions and routines Pairwork A dialogue (understanding gist and Sentences about daily routines specific information) Class survey Talking about jobs A paragraph about A survey (understanding specific \* Third-person Talking about free-time activities working habits information) Expressing likes and dislikes singular -s A paragraph about free time An announcement (understanding \* Intonation of Talking about forms of entertainment A paragraph about likes/dislikes gist and specific information) · Making plans questions Developing skills: Word Stating a desire order · Talking about current activities, temporary A paragraph giving news Three short dialogues Guessing game states and future plans · An e-mail describing one's (understanding specific Pairwork Giving reasons neighbourhood and house/flat information) \* Word stress Expressing possession Distinguishing between current events and Developing skills: Set · A monologue (understanding gist \* /b/, /v/, /w/ habitual actions phrases for letters and and specific information) Referring to location e-mails · A dialogue (understanding specific Describing one's house and town information) Giving news and responding to news · Role play A paragraph about people's Ordering food and taking an order Three short dialogues · Pairwork Making, accepting and refusing offers (understanding main ideas) eating habits · Talking about food preferences and \* /1/, /i:/, /a1/ · A telephone conversation A paragraph giving advice eating habits \* Differentiating (understanding specific · An e-mail asking for advice Asking and answering about quantity between the information) Developing skills: Linking Talking about ailments pronunciation Three monologues (understanding words (and, but, so, Asking for and giving advice of should and gist and specific information) because) Expressing opinion shouldn't A paragraph about last Talking about past events / past holidays Two monologues (transferring from Pairwork · Talking about school days · Information gap verbal to visual information) year's holiday Narrating events / a story · A dialogue (understanding specific activity A short biography · Talking about famous people \* -ed endings: · A story information) Expressing ability in the past /t/, /d/, /td/ An e-mail about a night out The continuation of a story Describing feelings \* The reduced form Developing skills: Advice (understanding gist and specific Describing the manner in which of did you on how to write a story information) something happens · A dialogue (understanding gist and · An e-mail to a friend giving Talking about events and special days · Pairwork · Making future plans information about an event specific information) · Group work · Making requests and responding to them · An e-mail of invitation · A part of a radio show · Role play · Expressing obligation · An e-mail refusing an (understanding specific \*Intonation Making suggestions invitation information) \*/æ/./A/./a:/ · Inviting, accepting and refusing an Developing skills: Set Four short dialogues phrases to invite and accept invitation (understanding main ideas) or refuse an invitation Wishing people well in different situations Identifying and describing clothes Role play Sentences comparing A radio phone-in programme Expressing preference (understanding gist and specific people/films/books, etc. Pairwork Talking about prices and sizes Asking for and giving opinion · A letter giving information information) Presenting people about a place and giving A dialogue (understanding gist/ \*Sentence stress Describing appearance / personality understanding directions and directions Making comparisons Asking for and giving directions Distinguishing between British and \*/b/, /c/, /au/ · A description of a person locating places on a map) Three monologues (understanding) Developing skills: gist and specific information) American English Paragraphing Talking about experiences / misfortunes A dialogue (understanding specific · Pairwork Sentences about one's Linking past and present time · Group survey experiences information) Narrating past events A paragraph about a A dialogue (understanding specific · Information gap country Expressing surprise activity information) · Reporting commands and requests An e-mail to a friend giving A radio show (understanding) \* Silent h Talking about countries news about a holiday specific information) \* /o/, /u:/ Developing skills: Using Describing a holiday tenses / Avoiding repetition

**Functions** 

Speaking

(Pronunciation\*)

Writing

#### 1. WHAT'S YOUR NAME? -)



A. Listen and read.





B. Talk in pairs as in the example.

Hello, I'm Fred. What's your name? Hì, my name's Pauline.

• Male: Mr +surname

• Female: Miss, Mrs, Ms +surname

#### 2. GREETING AND SAYING GOODBYE



A. Listen and read.

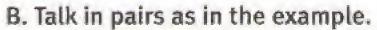
Hello. Hi. Good morning. Good afternoon. Good evening.

How are you? How's it going? What's up? How's everything?

Not bad. So-so. Not much. I'm OK, thank you. Great! I'm fine.

I'm very well. And you?

Bye. Goodbye. Good night. See you. See you later. See you tomorrow. Take care. Have a nice weekend. Have a nice day.



Hello.

Hi.

How are you?

I'm OK, thanks. And you?

I'm fine.

See you later, then.

Take care.





#### 3. COUNTRIES AND NATIONALITIES -



A. Match, then listen and check your answers.

#### COUNTRIES

Australia Brazil Canada China Colombia France Hungary

Ireland Italy Mexico **New Zealand** Peru

Poland South Africa Spain Turkey UK

USA Venezuela **NATIONALITIES** 

Spanish Mexican British Polish Hungarian American Italian French

Chinese Venezuelan South African

Peruvian Australian Turkish Brazilian Canadian Irish

New Zealander Colombian

B. Talk in pairs.

Where are you from? I'm from... but/and I live in...

#### NOTE

in + city/country I live in Boston.

### 4. NUMBERS

some wife



A. Listen and repeat.

zero

one

two

three

four

five

Six

seven

eight

nine

10 ten

eleven

12 twelve

thirteen 13

fourteen 14

fifteen 15

sixteen 16

seventeen 17

eighteen 18

19 nineteen

twenty

thirty

forty

fifty 50

sixty

seventy

eighty 80

90 ninety

one hundred 100

#### NOTE

21 twenty-one

thirty-three

45 forty-five

fifty-seven

sixty-eight

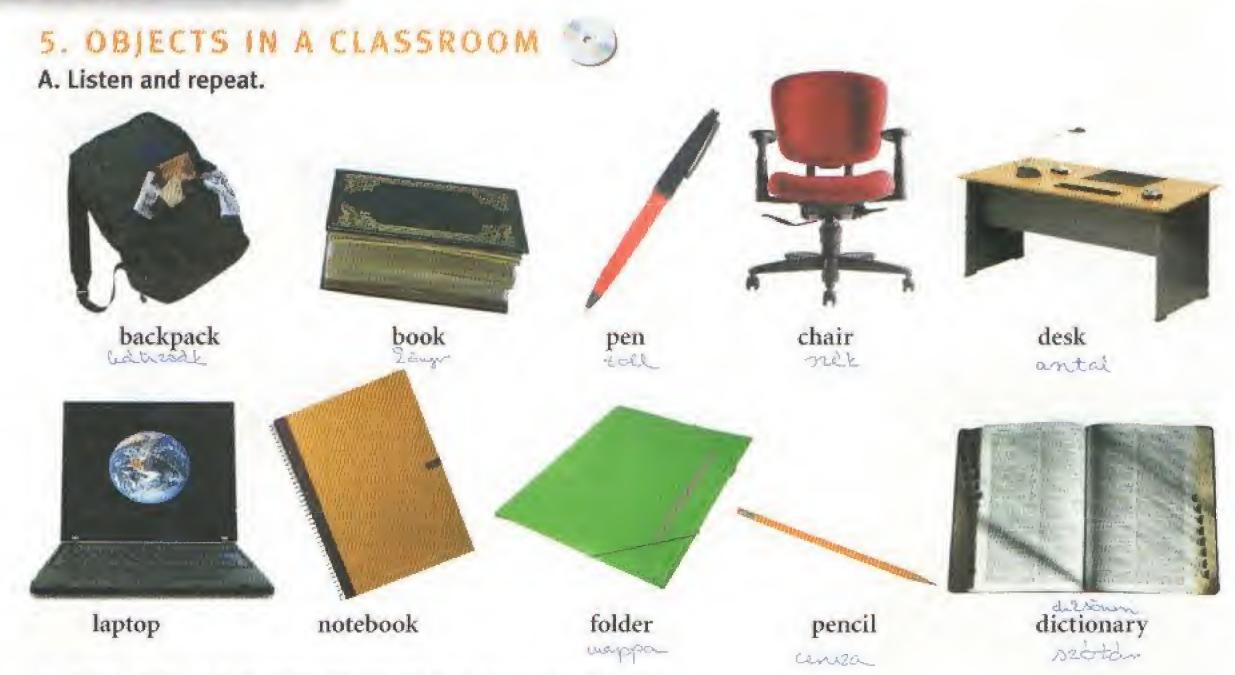
#### B. Talk in pairs.

What's your phone number? 01723 305 899

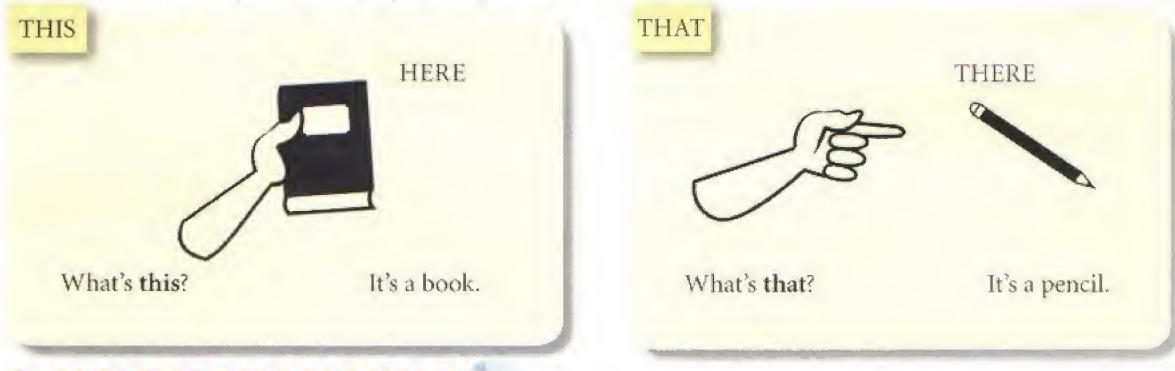
for telephone numbers: 0 = oh, 99 = double nine

#### C. Talk in pairs.

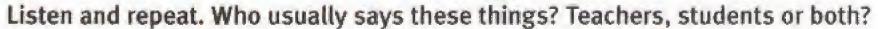
How old are you? I'm 26 (years old).

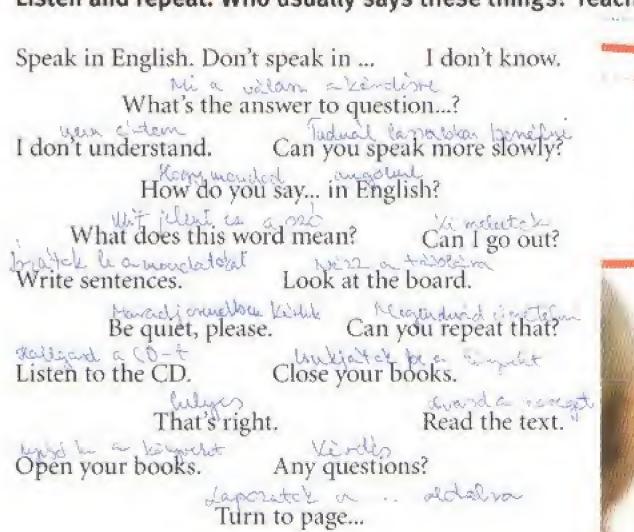


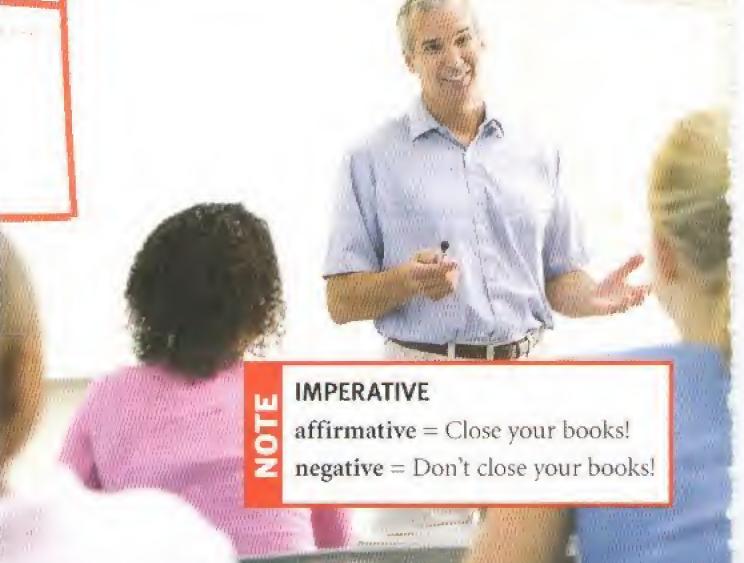
B. Read, then talk in pairs about objects in your classroom.



#### 6. CLASSROOM LANGUAGE









# Me, myself and I



#### Discuss:

- ▶ What are your favourite things?
- Do you work?
- What kind of person are you?

#### Flick through the module and find...

- ▶ a survey about men's and women's favourite things
- a man and a woman talking on the phone
- ▶ 3 advertisements for part-time jobs
- I friends on a website
- a college form asking for personal information

#### In this module you will learn...

- to introduce yourself and others
- to exchange basic personal information (job, address, e-mail, marital status)
- to talk about your possessions
- to talk about ability
- to tell the time
- to describe your personality
- to write about yourself

# 12 Pleasure to meet you

### 1. READ 🏐

A. Look at the picture. Where do you think the people are? Listen, read and check your answers.



Steve 1 don't know. Let's see... Hi, Laura.

Laura Hi, you two. This is Julio. He's a new student. Julio, this is Steve and Ellie.

Ellie Hi, Julio.

Who's that with Laura?

Steve Pleasure to meet you.

Ellie

Julio Nice to meet you, too. Are we all on the

same course?

Ellie Yes, we are. Erm... How do you spell your

name? Is it with an H?

Julio No, it isn't. It's J-U-L-I-O. It's a Spanish

name. I'm from Madrid.

Laura Julio lives in Southfields, Ellie.

Ellie Me too. Whereabouts?

Julio Near the park. At 24 Green Street.

Laura Hey, Steve. Julio plays football, you know.

Steve Really? We need players for the college team. The coach is Spanish, too. What's

your e-mail?

Julio It's juliogomez28@yahoo.es

Steve Thanks.

#### B. Read again and answer the questions.

1. Who's new at the college?

2. Who's on the same course?

3. What's Julio's address?

4. Who's Spanish?

5. What's Julio's e-mail address?

OTE

What's your address?

It's 57 Bell Street.

I live at 11 Thompson Road.



#### maryevans12@hotmail.com

for e-mail addresses we say: Mary Evans 12 'at' hotmail 'dot' com

#### 2. GRAMMAR

#### THE VERB be

Read the examples. What do you notice about the formation of the negative and question form of the verb be?

A: Are you a football player?

B: No, I'm not. I'm the coach.

A: Are you Mexican?

B: Yes, we are. We're from Guadalajara.

A: Is Jack in your class?

B: No, he isn't. He's in class 4A.

A: Is Jill a teacher?

B: Yes, she is.

A: Who are they?

B: They're my friends.

A: Are they Hungarian?

B: No, they aren't. They're from Poland.

Grammar Reference p. 128

#### 3. PRACTICE

#### Complete the dialogues.

1.

A: Who's that with Iris?

B: That's Vanessa. \_\_\_\_ a student at the college.

A: Are Iris and Vanessa friends?

B: Well, yes, but \_\_\_\_\_\_tbest friends.

A: Hello, my name's Alan.

B: Hi, \_\_\_\_\_ Fred. Nice to meet you.

A: Fred? Is that from Alfred?

B: No, \_ U wit . It's from Frederick.

3.

A: Hello, Att you Simone Corbett?

B: No, I'm Sally Colby.

A: Oh sorry. \_\_\_\_\_ your address 7 Faraday Street?

B: Yes, to

A: Look! There's Greg and Bob.

B: Are they in the football team?

A: Yes, they one great players.

B: Who \_ is\_\_\_ that?

A: That's Don Davis. \_\_\_\_ the coach. "

#### 4. PRONUNCIATION



A. Listen and repeat the alphabet.

Aa Bb Cc Dd Ee Ff Gg Hh li Ji Kk Ll Mm Nn Oo dostily or

B. Now spell your name.

#### 5. LISTEN ( )



Listen and complete the form.

# COLLEGE



FIRST NAME: \_\_\_ Sum

SURNAME:

ADDRESS:

78 Tornvelle road

TEL No .:

07894562248

E-MAIL:

samp 33 @ yoloo, com

#### 6. SPEAK

Talk in pairs. Exchange personal information and complete the table.

first name surname address phone number

e-mail

What's your name?

James Whitton.

How do you spell your surname?

W-H-1-T-T-O-N

# 10 My favourites

#### 1. VOCABULARY



Listen and repeat. Which of the things below do you have? What colour are they?



#### 2. READ (-)

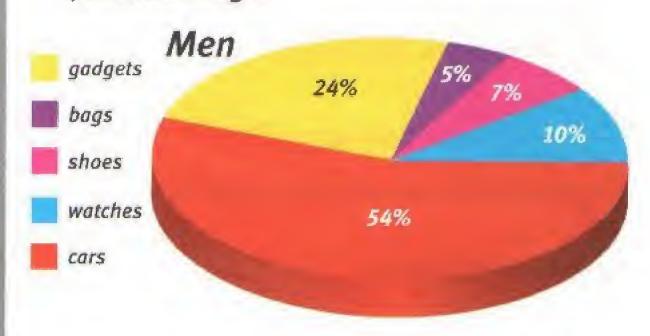


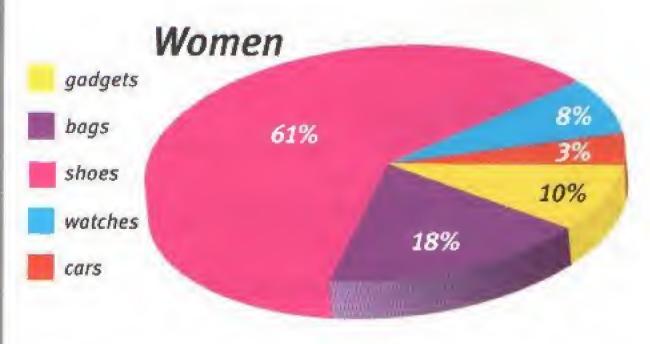
A. Look at the words in the box below and put them in order of preference. Do you think men and women prefer different things?

bags gadgets shoes watches

B. Listen, read and check your answers.

What do men like? What do women like? We asked 200 men and 200 women about their favourite things.





These are the results of the survey and they are not very surprising. It's a fact, women like shoes and bags, men like cars and gadgets. Women like shopping for shoes and they have about 19 pairs! Men like cars and their favourite colour is silver.

#### 3. GRAMMAR

#### A. THESE/THOSE - PLURALS

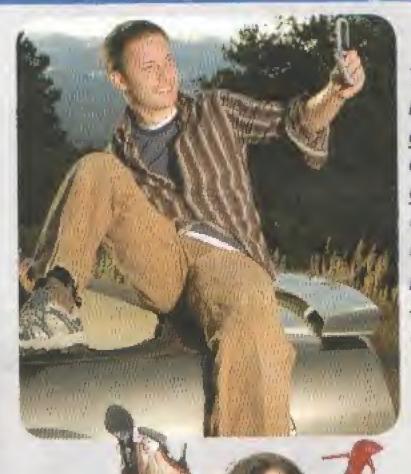
Complete the table.

SINGULAR		PLURAL	
This	а	These are my watches.	
a	silver car.	Those are silver cars.	

ma wo ch

man - men woman - women child - children

# Survey Survey Survey Survey Survey Survey Survey Survey Survey Survey



This is Darren.
He really likes
gadgets. All
of Darren's
gadgets are
up to date. "I
have 5 mobile
phones. This
silver phone is
my favourite."



C.	Read	again	and	complete	the	sentences.

1.	54%	of	men	like	

2. \_\_\_\_\_ of women like gadgets.

3. 5% of \_\_\_\_\_ like bags.

they're my favourite."

4. \_\_\_\_\_ of women like shoes.

5. Darren has 5 \_\_\_\_\_\_.

6. Karen has \_\_\_\_\_ pairs of shoes.

#### **B. POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES**

#### Match. What are the words in bold followed by?

I'm Diane. Their coach is Mexican.

He's Italian. Our address is 33 Banbury Road.

She's my best friend. My e-mail is dia28@gmail.com

We're brothers. His surname is Alberti.

They're football players. Her number is 020 8446 2035.

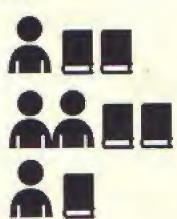
#### C. POSSESSIVE CASE

Match the phrases with the pictures.

my brother's book

my brother's books

my brothers' books



Grammar Reference p. 128

### 4 PRACTICE

Circle the correct words.

1.

A: Are these / those your bags over there?

B: No, they aren't. These / Those are my bags here.

A: Ah, I know. They're Ursulas / Ursula's.

2.

A: That's you'r sister's / sisters' car, right?

B: No, her/your car's light blue. That's dark blue.

A: Is that you / your car over there?

B: No, it isn't. It's my(parents')/ parent's car.

3,

A: Are these women's / womens' shoes?

B: No, they aren't. But these / those over there are.

A: Thanks.

4.

A: Is that Peters' / Peter's mobile phone?

B: No. His / He's mobile phone is silver. It's that man's / men's over there.

#### 5. SPEAK

#### GAME

Talk in pairs.

Student A go to page 120.

Student B go to page 123.

## 1C I can do it

#### 1. VOCABULARY ---



Match. Then listen and check your answers.

What do they do?







a waiter

an actor



photographer tour guide secretary salesperson actor/actress delivery person waiter/waitress shop assistant



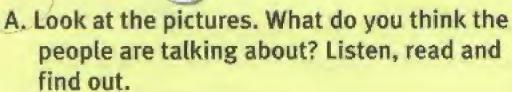








#### 2. READ -



Hello, I'm Stacey Greenford. I'm here

about the part-time photographer's job. Woman Hello, Stacey. Can you use a computer? Stacey

Of course. I can do photo editing. I can type and look for information on the

Internet, too.

And how old are you? Man

I'm seventeen. I still go to school, but I can Stacey

work every day after school.

Woman I see.

I can take very nice pictures. Here, look. Stacey

Thank you, Stacey. We'll call you. Man





Mr Stewart Good morning. I'm Donald Stewart. I'm here

about the job of a salesperson.

Welcome to CarsEurope, Mr Stewart. How Woman

many languages can you speak?

Mr Stewart I can speak Spanish and I can understand

French, but I can't speak it very well.

I see. Can you drive? Woman

Mr Stewart I can ride a motorbike.

Yes, but can you drive a car? Man

Mr Stewart No, but I can learn.

Well, leave your CV, please, and we'll call you. Man

#### 3. GRAMMAR

#### THE VERB can

Read the examples. How do we form the negative and question form of the verb can?

James and Ryan can read and write in Italian, but they can't speak the language very well.

Can Anna ride a motorbike? Yes, she can.
No, she can't.

Grammar Reference p. 128

#### 4. PRACTICE

Complete the dialogues with can and the words in brackets. Give short answers where possible.

1.

A: What do you do, Ms Archer?

B: I'm a tour guide.

A: \_\_\_ Con you speak (you / speak) Spanish?

B: No, \_\_\_\_\_, but I

\_ can year (speak) French and

Chinese.

A: Wow! \_\_\_\_ (you / write) in Chinese, too?

B: No, 1000 t

2.

A: Is Kelly a pizza delivery person?

B: Yes, she works at Pizza Palace.

A: \_\_\_\_\_ (she / ride) a motorbike?

B: Yes, She can

B. Read again and decide what Stacey and Mr Stewart can and can't do. Tick ( ) or cross (X).

use a camera

Stacey

use a computer



work full-time

Mr Stewart

speak Spanish well speak French well drive a car

ride a motorbike

#### 5. SPEAK

Talk in pairs. Read the advertisement below. Imagine that you work for Lifetek International and that you're looking for a new secretary. Each of you has interviewed an applicant for the job. Student A, go to page 120 and Student B, go to page 123. Discuss and decide who the best person for the job is.

### Lifetek International

### needs a secretary

The ideal applicant:

- ▶ is between 20 and 35
- can use a computer well
- can speak two languages
- can drive
- can work full-time

Tel: 07789 245 226 e-mail: lifetekint@business.com

#### 6. WRITE

Read the advertisements below and imagine that you're applying for one of these part-time jobs. Write a few sentences about what you can and can't do.

### INGLATERRA TOURS

needs a tour guide

Can you speak Spanish? Can you work from 12pm to 4pm every day?

Call us at: 020 4445 7788

but these are less than the

"Big Pasta Restaurant"

String Setting and yourpeature make

that would, have any common without

and Mr. Her become a single process.

the party and the party of the

My and took I feet year the at Agency

species 1-pri Street Street Street

#### **DELIVERY PERSON NEEDED**

Can you ride a motorbike? Can you speak Italian? Can you work after 8pm?

Then this is the job for you!

#### THE EIFFEL TOWER CAFE

#### is looking for a waiter/waitress

Can you make nice coffee? Can you speak French? Can you work 9am-1pm?

Then this is the job for you!

rich Pultim

MARCH LANDS SANGE

make head from a fit paid breaking per-

or come silver god have \$500. We sweet princi

May be passed through the passed through the con-

makes to make of Security Security Security

the surround and other Real are which

lines, Obsequents, The Court live, 428. Percentage for the Limiter \$100 SER.

## 10 What time?

#### 1. VOCABULARY



A. Match. Then listen and check your answers.

### What's the time?

It's two o'clock.





1. It's five past two.





2. It's a quarter past two.





3. It's half past two. 0





4. It's a quarter to three. b





5. It's ten to three. d



- a. It's two thirty.
- b. It's two forty-five.
- c. It's two-oh-five.
- d. It's two fifty.
- e. It's two fifteen.
- B. Match the adjectives with the pictures. Then listen and check your answers.









busy hungry thirsty tired bored





#### 2. READ



A. Listen, read and match the dialogues 1-3 with the pictures a-c.

#### 1. 0

Woman Excuse me, what's the time?

Erm... it's ten past eight. Man

Woman Oh, it's a bit early. The shop opens in twenty minutes.

#### 2. 0

Ted Hey, let's go out tonight.

No, I'm tired and I start work at 8 tomorrow. Faith

Come on, I'm bored. Ted

OK, then. Let's go to the new café on Faith Gilbert Street.

Ted Sounds good. Is half past nine OK with you?

Isn't it a bit late? Faith

OK, what about half past eight? Ted

Fine. Meet you there. Faith

#### 3. 🗅

Mike Hey, Carla, what's the time?

It's one o'clock. Half an hour till lunch Carla

break.

I can't wait. I'm hungry! Mike

You're always hungry! Now stop talking. Carla I'm busy.

am = from midnight to noon

pm = from noon to midnight

- B. Read again and answer the questions. Choose a, b or c.
- 1. What time does the shop open?

a. 8:10

b. 8:20

(c., 8:30

2. What time are Ted and Faith meeting?

a. 8:00

b. 8:30

c. 9:30

3. Who's tired?

a. Ted

b. Faith

c. Ted and Faith

4. What time is lunch break?

a. 12:30

**b**. 1:00

c. 1:30

5. Who's hungry?

a. Mike

b. Carla

c. Mike and Carla



#### 3. PRONUNCIATION



Listen and repeat. Notice the pronunciation and rhythm.

- 1. A: What's the time? B: It's a quarter past two.
- 2. A: What's the time? B: It's half past twelve.
- 3. A: What's the time? B: It's ten to nine.

#### 4. LISTEN



Listen to two friends talking and complete the sentences. Choose a or b.

1. Tony is	
a. tired	b. bored

<ol><li>Maggie</li></ol>		late.
a. is	b. isn't	

3. It's	
(a) 6:50	b. 7:10

#### 5. SPEAK

Talk in pairs. Make plans for tonight or tomorrow night. Use some of the phrases in the box.

Let's...

Is eight/nine, etc. o'clock OK with you? Isn't it a bit late/early? No, I'm tired/busy/hungry, etc. What about...?
Sounds good.

Fine. Meet you there.

I'm bored. Let's go to Joe's café tonight.

Don't forget to use the prompts given.

## 16 Friends online

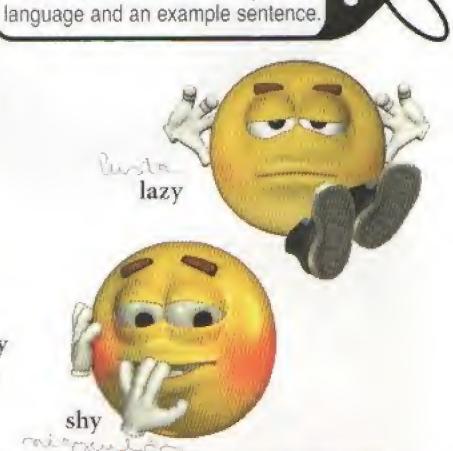
1. VOCABULARY ()



Look at the pictures and find opposite adjectives. Then listen and check your answers. Use some of the adjectives to describe yourself.







Write down new words in your

word write the translation in your

notebook. Together with the English

2.READ



A. Look at the people in the profiles below. What can you tell about them? Listen, read and check your answers.

Friends V

cyberpal.com

Profile ▼

Inbox ▼

Search



All Friends



Emma



Gary





Fiona



Jessica



Andy



**Profiles** 



Name Gary Hobbs

Age 23

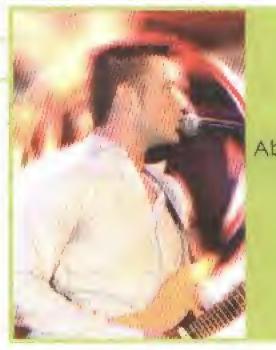
About me I'm a student at university and I'm single. I live in New Zealand. I'm very active and I'm a sports freak. I love football, basketball and swimming. I also work part-time at the sports centre as a lifeguard. Ender



Name Fiona Goldsmith

Age 26

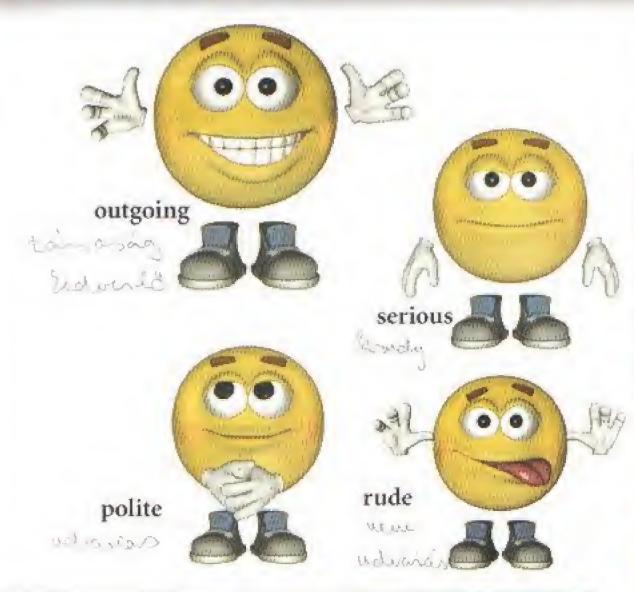
About me I'm newly married and my husband's name is Sam. We live in Dublin. Sam is 32 and he's wonderful. He's outgoing and very funny. We have so much fun together. | c' - mily /2 mag



Name Andy Ford

Age 28

About me I'm a musician and I live in Liverpool. I'm engaged to Julie Simms. I'm unemployed at the moment but I'm in a band called The Target. We're a hard-working band and we are brilliant on stage. Check out our website www.thetargetband.net



#### home account privacy logout

- (XX) invite friends
- (9?) find friends
- ((X)) online now
- status updates

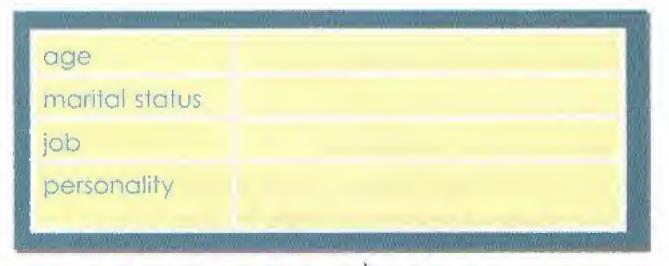


#### B. Read again and answer the questions.

- 1. Who isn't married?
- 2. What's the name of Andy's band?
- 3. Who is Sam married to?
- 4. Who's a lifeguard?
- 5. What's Sam like?

#### 3. SPEAK

Complete the form below and present yourself to your partner or to the class.



I'm 25 and I'm unemployed...

#### 4. WRITE

#### Punctuation

In English:

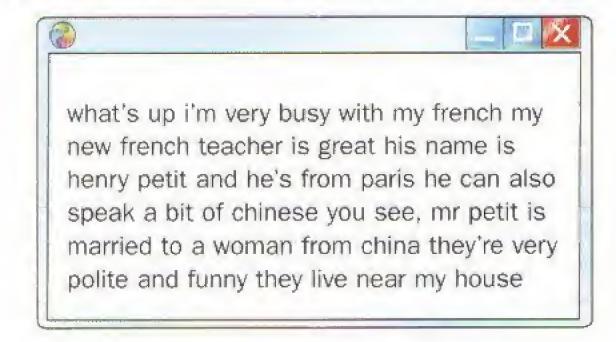
- · affirmative and negative sentences end with a full stop (.)
- · questions end with a question mark (?)
- sentences that express strong feelings end with an exclamation mark (!)

#### Capital letters

Use capital letters:

- · at the beginning of a sentence
- · with names/surnames
- · with Mr/Mrs/Miss/Ms
- · with languages
- · with cities/countries/nationalities
- · with streets and roads
- with the personal pronoun I

#### A. Read the e-mail below and add punctuation and capitals.



B. Write a paragraph about yourself to include in a social networking website like *cyberpal* on page 16.

Remember to check punctuation and capital letters in your writing.



## Round-up

#### VOCABULARY

### A. Circle the correct words. When the

- 1. My sister can take really nice pictures. She's a photographer / salesperson.
- 2. This pair of bags / shoes is very expensive.
- 3. Our teacher is very funny / rude. We like her a lot.
- 4. I'm really hungry / busy. I can't wait till lunch break.
- 5. Gill is a(n) actress / musician. The name of her band is GillC.
- 6. Let's go out together midnight / tonight.
- 7. James is really hard-working / lazy. He has a fulltime job as a graphic designer and a part-time job as a waiter.
- 8. Alan can't ride / learn a motorbike, so he can't work as a delivery person.

#### B. Complete the table.

5:05	It's five past give / It's live - ole five
8:00	the eight o'clock
11 50	It's ten to twelve. / It's eleven fifty.
9:15	It's quarterpost nine / 1/5 nine fisher
7 30	It's half past seven. / It's seven thirty.
3:45	it's quanter to force /41 thee fully for

#### GRAMMAR

#### C. Choose a, b or c.

1. Look at	watches ove	r there. They'r	e really
nice!			

b. that c. those a. these 2. My \_\_\_\_\_ mobile phone is black. It isn't purple.

b. wife c. wifes' a. wife's 3. We live in Oxford. \_\_\_\_\_ address is 180 Banbury Road.

a. Our b. We c. Their

4. \_\_\_\_\_ books here are my husband's. b. Those a. These c. This

5. That's my best friend. \_\_\_\_\_ name is Mary.

a. His b. She c. Her 6. That is the \_\_\_\_\_ school over there.

b. children's c. childrens' a. children

#### D. Complete the dialogue with can and the words in brackets. Give short answers where possible.

A: Hello, Mr Atkins. You're here about the job of a secretary, right?

B: Yes.

A: So, (1) Law you Aprel (you/speak) Chinese?

B: No, (2) Law coult . But I (3) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (learn).

A: I see. How many languages (4) (you/speak)?

B: Two. I (5) com south (speak) French and Spanish.

A: And (6) con you we (you/use) a computer?

B: Of course. I (7) (type) and look for information on the Internet.

A: Thank you, Mr Atkins. We'll call you.

#### E. Complete the dialogues.

1. A: Anactor?

B: No, \_\_\_\_\_ . I'm a waiter.

2. A: Can you ride a motorbike?

B: No, I can't. This \_\_\_\_\_ my motorbike. my brother's.

3. A: That \_\_\_\_\_ my best friend, Ryan.

<u>\_ \_ \_ a football player.</u>

B: Really? \_\_\_\_\_ British, too?

A: No, at soute. 24 -> Australian.

4. A: Who are they? Are they actors? B: Yes, they are.

#### COMMUNICATION

#### F. Complete the dialogues. Choose a or b.

1. A: What do you do?

B:\_\_\_\_

l'm fine, thanks.

I'm a tour guide.

2. A: What's the time?

B:\_\_\_\_

It's a quarter past two.

Let's meet at two o'clock.

3. A: What are you like?	LISTEN (S)	
B:	Listen to three dialogues and choose a or	b.
I'm polite and shy.	1. What can Louise do?	
I like shoes and bags.	a. use a computer b. speak Chinese	
4. A: Is ten o'clock OK with you?	2. What's Oliver like?  a. He's polite.  (b. He's outgoing.	
B:	3. What colour is Craig's mobile phone?	
In twenty minutes.	a. silver b. gold	
Sounds good.		
5. A: Isn't it a bit late?	SPEAK	
B:	Talk in pairs.	
	Student A: Use the prompts in the table belo	ow and
Fine. Meet you there.	ask Student B questions. Complete the table	
OK, what about nine?	decide which job from the ones in the box has suitable for according to his/her answers.	ie/sne is
G. Complete the dialogue with the phrases a-d.		
	tour guide secretary delivery person shop assista	nt
a. Pleasure to meet you b. I see	ment of persons	
c. How do you spell that	YES	NO
d. Excuse me	(be) married/single?	
A: (1), are you Mr Smith?	(can) drive car?	
B: Yes. And who are you?	(can) ride motorbike?	
A: I'm Angela Thomas. (2)	(be) outgoing/shy?	
B: Nice to meet you, too. Are you here about the job		
of a secretary?	(can) use computer/type	
A: Yes. I'm here to leave my CV.	(can) speak Chinese/Spanish	
B: Great! What's your name again?	Student B: Answer Student A's questions.	
A: Angela Thomas.	Student B. Answer Student As questions.	
B: (3) ?	SELF-ASSESSMENT	
A: T-H-O-M-A-S. Thomas.	Read the following and tick the appropria	te boxes.
B: (4) Leave your CV here, and we'll call you.	For the points you are unsure of, refer bac	
A: Thank you.	relevant sections in the module.	
H. Answer the questions.	Now I can	<u> </u>
1. What's your address?	> introduce myself and others	
	> exchange basic personal information	
2. What's your phone number?	(job, address, e-mail, marital status)	
#'s 471 - 389	> talk about my possessions	
3. What's your e-mail address?	> describe objects	
it's szaszabne Q quine loom	> talk about my and other people's abilitie	es 🖳
4. What's your favourite colour?	> tell the time	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
It's one and black	> describe my and other people's	
5. Are you married?	personality	
I'm married. Yes, lan	> write about myself	لبييا

### Culture page

A. Read the title of the text. Do you know anything about surnames? Listen, read and compare your answers.

## The history behind a name

Do you know what your surname means? Surnames tell us about the history of a family.

Some surnames describe a man's job, like Carpenter, Taylor or Fisher.

Others are names of places, like Hill, Brook or Forest, and they describe the family's first home.

Other surnames describe people. For example, Kennedy means 'ugly head' in Gaelic, Armstrong means 'a person with strong arms' and Gotobed means 'lazy'.

In English-speaking countries, many surnames have the same beginning or ending. So surnames with the ending 'son' mean 'the son of'. Davidson and Robertson (the son of David and Robert) are very common. In the USA, different versions are more common for these surnames, like Davis instead of Davidson or Roberts instead of Robertson. In Ireland and Scotland, surnames with the beginning 'Mac' or 'Mc' mean 'the son of', too. For example, MacDonald is the son of Donald. In Ireland, they also have 'O' before names. 'O' means 'of', so O'Brien is the son of Brien.

What's
What's
What's

your name

What's your name?
What's your name?
What's your nameWhat's your nameWhat's your nameWhat's your name?
What's your name? What's your name?
What's your name? What's you name?
What's your name?
What's your name?
What's your name?
What's your name?

B. Read again and complete the sentences.

1. Some surnames, like Fisher and Forest describe a person's \_\_\_\_\_\_ or

2. The surname \_\_\_\_\_\_ describes a strong person.

3. Roberts means \_\_\_\_\_\_.

4. MacDonald is a common \_\_\_\_\_\_ or Scottish surname.

You can find more information on this topic in the Student's Area at www.mmpublications.com.



## 2a Home life

#### 1. VOCABULARY

A. Listen and repeat. Which of the following do you do every day?



have breakfast / lunch / dinner



hoover





do the washing-up study / do homework



clean the windows



cook



mop the floor

B. Write the days of the week in order. Write 1-7. Then listen and check your answers.

> Wednesday 5 Friday 5 Monday 1 Saturday 🐇 Thursday 🞉

> > Sunday 7 Tuesday 2

2.READ

A. Look at the pictures in the magazine article. What do you think the young woman's daily routine is like? Listen, read and find out.

Before you read, try to predict what the text is about with the help of the title and the pictures.



Anna Bishop is not like other university students. She starts her day early in the morning. She gets up at 7:30, but she doesn't go to the university. She goes to Mrs Griffin's house and they have breakfast together. Mrs Griffin is 78 years old and needs help around the house, but most of all she needs company. Anna does volunteer work and helps out elderly people.

"I cook, do a bit of housework, but Mrs Griffin and I also chat or go to the park. We go there every day and I help her walk," she says.

During the week, Anna doesn't see her friends. When she finishes work, she goes to the university. She goes home at about 8pm and then she studies. She has a busy day but she doesn't mind. "Mrs Griffin is like a grandmother to me. I can see my friends at the weekend."



#### B. Read again and write T for True or F for False.

- I. Anna goes to the university early in the morning.
- 2. Anna has breakfast with Mrs Griffin.
- 3. Anna helps Mrs Griffin to cook.
- 4. Anna goes to the park with Mrs Griffin every day.
- 5. Anna goes out with friends on weekdays.

#### 3. GRAMMAR

#### PRESENT SIMPLE (Affirmative-Negative) - PREPOSITIONS OF TIME

Read the examples. Look at the words in blue. How do we form the third person singular?

- I get up at seven o'clock every morning.
- . You work from nine to five.
- We don't do the washing-up in the evening.
- They don't have breakfast during the week.
- · Harry gets up late on Saturdays.
- Julia works until eleven o'clock at night.
- Amanda doesn't do the washing-up at the weekend.
- Jack doesn't have breakfast on Saturday mornings.

Grammar Reference p. 129

Look at the words in red in the examples and complete the blanks below with prepositions of time.

> Monday / Tuesdays, etc. weekdays Friday evenings, etc.

nine o'clock / half past three the weekend night / midnight

the morning / afternoon / evening

#### 4. PRACTICE

Complete the blanks with the Present Simple of the verbs in brackets and the boxes with prepositions of time.

- ا. ا عصام الما الما (not play) football على the weekend. ا الما الما (play) tennis.
- weekend. I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (play) tennis.

  2. Henry \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (finish) work \_\_\_\_\_\_ (finish) work \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (play) tennis.
- 3. My parents down to a restaurant. (not cook) out (go)
- 4. Jack seven every day. (study) five to

#### 6. SPEAK

A. Complete the chart below to indicate which activities you do. Then talk in pairs as in the example and note down your partner's answers.

	You	Your friend
get up early		
have a big breakfast		
do housework		
cook		
go to bed late		

I get up early on weekdays, but I don't get up early at the weekend. What about you?

I get up early...

#### 5. PRONUNCIATION

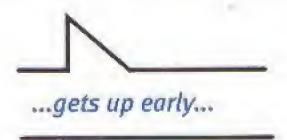
A. Listen and repeat. What's the difference between a, b and c?

a. cooks b. goes c. uses

B. Now listen and tick the sound you hear.

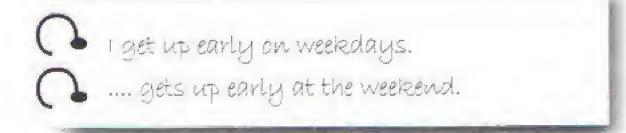
	cooks /s/	goes /z/	uses /1z/
needs			
meets			
finishes			
closes			
cleans			
mops			
drives			

B. Report your partner's answers to the class.



#### 7. WRITE

Write a few sentences using the information from activity 6, comparing your daily routines.



# 20 First day on the job

#### 1. VOCABULARY

Match the jobs with the workplaces. Then listen and check your answers.

hotel

hospital

newspaper office























nurse

graphic designer

bellboy

2. READ 🤝

A. Look at the picture. What do you think the man's job is? Listen, read and find out.



**Elliot** Good morning. Laura Walker?

Yes. Good morning. Laura

I'm Elliot Powell. Welcome to the Daily News. **Elliot** Do you know your way around?

No, I don't. Laura

OK, let me show you. That office over there is the Elliot photographers' office.

Laura Do the reporters work there, too?

Elliot No, they don't. They're on a different floor. Through those doors is the cafeteria.

When do we have a lunch break? Laura

Elliot Are you hungry already?

Laura No, it's just...

I'm only joking. Lunch is from 1:30 till 2:30. Elliot Now, the graphic designers are in that office and my office is just here.

And where's the editor's office? Laura

Elliot Erm...it's here.

Oh, so you're the editor. You're my boss. Laura

**Elliot** That's right. OK, let's go upstairs and find your desk.

#### B. Read again and answer the questions.

I. Where are Elliot and Laura? They we then I the

2. Do the reporters and photographers work in the same office?

3. Where do people at the Daily News have lunch?

4. What time does the lunch break start?

5. Does Laura work on the same floor as the editor?

#### 3. GRAMMAR

#### PRESENT SIMPLE (Questions)

Read the examples. How do we form questions in the Present Simple?

When do you start work? When does Adam start work?

Do you work at a hotel? Yes, I do. / No, I don't.

Does Ellie work at a hospital? Yes, she does. / No, she doesn't.

Grammar Reference p. 129

#### 4. PRACTICE

Complete the dialogues with the Present Simple of the verbs in brackets. Give short answers where possible.

1. Andrew	100h	your husband_	Juley 15
	(work) at the	hospital?	

day.

stoへ主 (start) work?

Karen He \_\_\_\_\_\_ (start) at 3pm.

### 2. Max When \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_\_ (clean) your house, Belinda?

Belinda Oh, I don't. You see, I \_\_\_\_\_\_ (live) with my sister and she \_\_\_\_\_\_\_

(do) all the housework. She محمد (not work).

Max Really? \_\_\_\_\_ she \_\_\_\_\_ she \_\_\_\_\_

Belinda Well, we \_\_\_\_\_ (cook) together.

### 6. SPEAK

Talk in pairs.

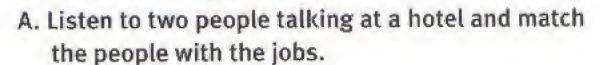


Student A: Imagine that you are doing a survey on people's working habits. Interview Student B and complete the form. Then ask Student B questions about a friend.

WORK SURVE	EY	
	STUDENT B	FRIEND
What / do ?		
Where / work?		
have / part-time or full-time job?		
When / start and finish / work?		
What time / have lunch break?		
like / job?		•

**Student B:** Answer Student A's questions about your working habits. If you don't have a job, imagine that you do. Then answer the questions about a friend of yours.

#### 5. LISTEN



Mr Baxter
 John
 John
 Chef
 Housekeeper
 Pat
 John
 John</

#### B. Listen again and write T for True or F for False.

1. Mr Baxter doesn't work on Tuesdays.

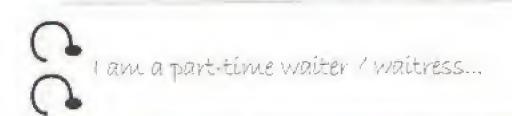
2. John has a letter for the chef.

3. Mr Baxter has an office at the hotel.

4. John meets Mr Baxter at the hotel reception.

#### 7. WRITE

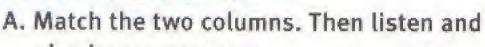
Write a paragraph about your working habits and a friend's working habits. Use the prompts in the previous activity.

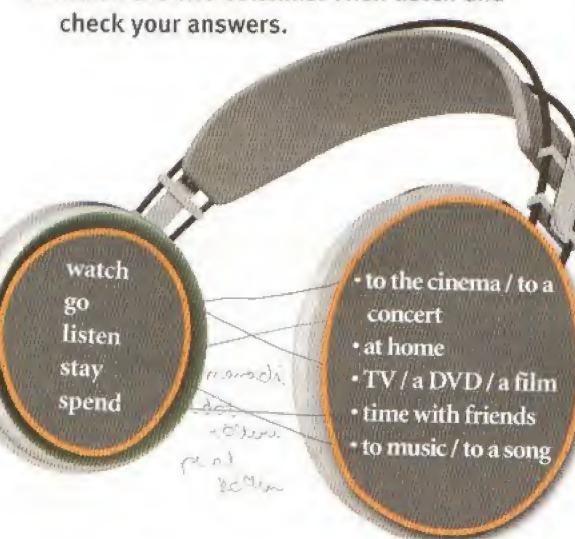


## 20 Entertainment



#### 1. VOCABULARY

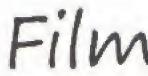




B. Write the words under the correct heading. Then listen and check your answers.

comedy jazz R&B horror hip-hop drama classical animated rock adventure science-fiction traditional pop musical

### Music





#### 2. READ 🕙

A. Listen and read. Where would you hear these dialogues?

1.

Karen What about a romantic comedy?

Julie I don't know. I'd like to go home and

watch a DVD tonight. I'm tired.

Karen Come on! Oh look! The Eye of the

Monster is on. We can watch that.

Julie But that's a horror film. I can't stand horror films. They're horrible!

Karen OK, OK. Two tickets for A True Friend,

please.

Julie Urghh!

2.

Trudy I'm out of breath!

Graham Me too. Let's stop dancing for a while.Trudy In a bit. I love dancing to this song.Graham So, what do you think of this place?

Trudy It's fantastic! And the music is

brilliant.

Graham Yeah, the DJ's really good. Do you

want to come again next week?

Trudy Sure! I'd love to.

3.

Brad Listen to this song. Isn't it great?

Ruth Yeah, but that's rock. Mark doesn't like

that kind of music.

Brad What kind does he like?

Ruth Well, I know that he enjoys listening to R&B.

**Brad** What about this single here with Madonna and Justin Timberlake?

Ruth Good idea! I think Timberlake's his

favourite singer.

Brad All right then. Buy it.

#### B. Read again and complete the sentences with names.

1. 1 low - b. doesn't like rock music.

2. Vores buys tickets for a film.

likes horror films.

4. \_\_\_\_\_ enjoys dancing.

doesn't want to go out.

6. \_\_\_\_\_, want to go to the same place again.

7. \_\_\_\_ likes R&B music.

3. \_\_\_\_\_ hates horror films.

9. \_\_\_\_\_ wants to buy something for a friend.

10. \_\_\_\_ wants to go to the cinema.

#### 3. GRAMMAR

would like / want + to like / love / enjoy / hate / can't stand + -ing

Read the examples. What's the difference between the two sentences?

> I like going out. I'd like to go out tonight.

Use the words below to replace the words in bold in sentences 1-5.

like don't like would like

- 1. We hate watching TV.
- 2. I enjoy listening to music.
- 3. George and Sophie love science-fiction films.
- 4. I want to go to a concert.
- 5. My parents can't stand R&B music.

Grammar Reference p. 130

#### 4. PRACTICE

Complete with the correct form of the words in brackets.

- A: Would you like (you / like) to go to the cinema with me tomorrow?
- B: Sorry, I can't. I want to Louis (spend) some time with my sister tomorrow.
- A: Your sister?
- B: Yes. I like \_\_\_\_\_\_ (spend) time with my sister.
- A: OK. What about Monday?
- B: That's fine. \_\_\_\_\_ (you / like) musicals?
- A: Not really. I enjoy \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (watch) science-fiction films only. I'd like (see) Life in the Future.
- B: OK. Let's go see that then.
- 2.
- A: Would you like \_\_\_\_\_\_ (go) out tonight?
- B: No, I'm tired. I'd like to stay at home.
- A: Oh, OK. Do you want \_ to sind all (watch) a DVD?
- B: Come on Ed. You know I can't stand wat clining (watch) DVDs.

#### 5. LISTEN -

Listen to a woman answering questions for a survey and complete the form.

### SURVEY: FREE TIME

FEMALE X MALE

1. Do you like listening to music?

No Yes /

2. What kind of music do you like?

Rock / Jazz Pop Hip-hop Classical

R&B × Traditional

Other

3. Where do you listen to music?

Work X Home Car Other

4. Do you enjoy going to the cinema?

Yes / No

5. What kind of films do you like?

comedy X science-fiction adventure horror

other drama

b. When do you go to the cinema?

On weekdays At the weekend X

#### 6. SPEAK

Talk in pairs. Make plans for tonight.

What do you want to do tonight? / Where would you like to go tonight? I want to... / I'd like to...

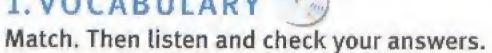
OK. What do you think of ...?

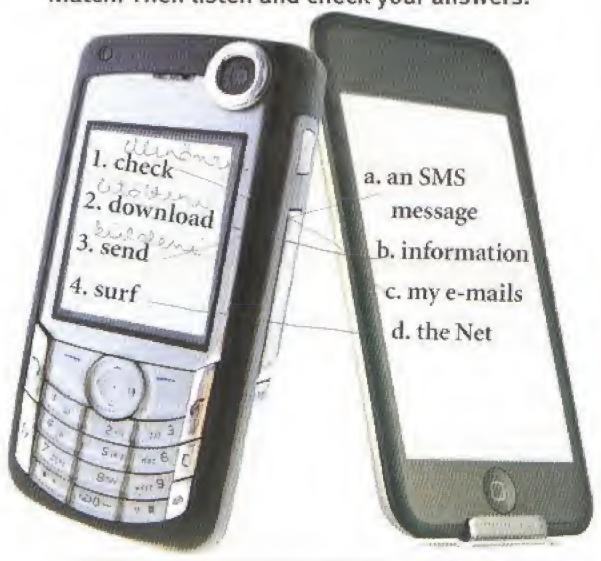
I think it's a great/horrible/etc. place.

OK then, let's go ...

## 2d Techno world

#### 1. VOCABULARY



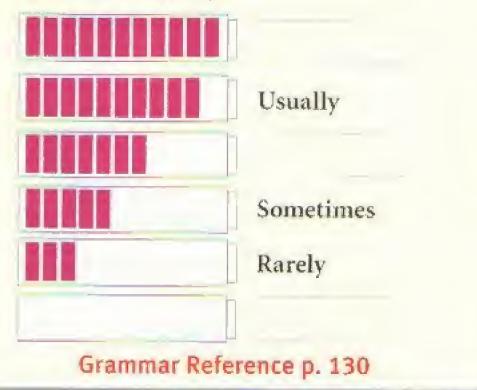


#### 2. GRAMMAR

#### **ADVERBS OF FREQUENCY**

Read the examples and use the words in bold to complete the blanks below. What do you notice about the position of adverbs of frequency?

- Chloe always helps me with the housework.
   She's great!
- · I don't often download information from the Net.
- Daniel is never at home in the morning. He works from 8 to 5 every day.



#### 3. SPEAK

Talk in pairs. Think about how often you do the things mentioned in the vocabulary activity.

I usually download music from the Net.

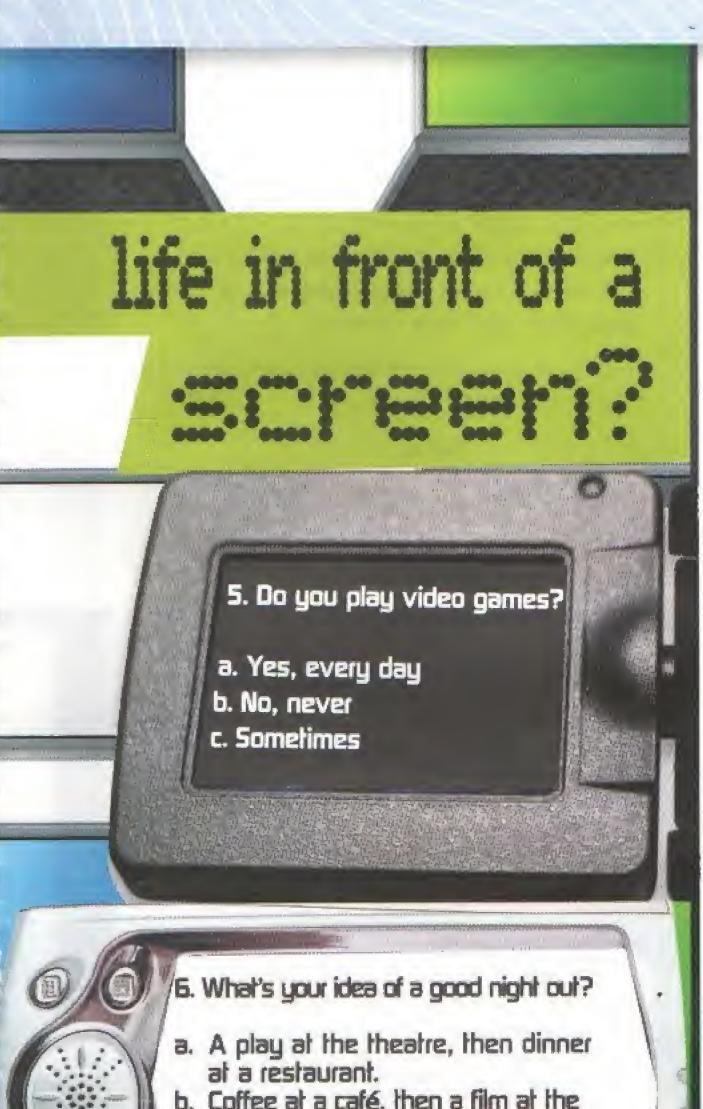
I rarely check my e-mails.

4. READ Do the quiz.

## Do you spend your

- I. How often do you watch video clips on your mobile?
- a. Never
- b. Twice a week
- c. Five times a day or more
- 2. How many DVDs do you watch a week?
- a. 0-2
- b. 3-5
- c. 6 or more

- 3. Do you watch downloaded TV programmes on your portable multimedia player?
- a. Never
- b. Sometimes
- c. Always.
- 4. How often do you check your e-mails?
- a. Once a week
- b. Once a day
- c. Three times a day or more



- b. Coffee at a café, then a film at the cinema.
- c. A film at the cinema, then back home so you can fall asleep in front of the TV.

### Your score is...

#### Mostly a's

You don't spend time in front of screens. Wake up, this is the 21st century. Technology can help you in many different ways.

#### Mostly b's

You have a nice balance. You don't spend all the hours of the day in front of a screen. You just use technology to help you in your daily life.

#### Mostly c's

You spend a lot of time in front of a screen. This is bad for your health and your eyes. Get a life and get out there in the real world.

#### 5. PRONUNCIATION (S)



- A. Listen and repeat. What's the difference between a and b?
  - a. Do you watch DVDs?
  - b. How often do you watch DVDs?
- B. Listen and repeat. Is the intonation rising or falling > ?
  - 1. When do you surf the Net?
  - 2. Do you go to the theatre?
  - 3. Does she play video games?
  - 4. What do you download from the Net?
  - 5. How do you spend your free time?
  - 6. Are you a reporter?

#### 6. SPEAK

Complete the chart below with information about yourself. Then talk in pairs. Ask and answer questions.

	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fa	Sat	Sun
check / e-mails							
watch DVDs							
surf / Net							
go / theatre							
go / cinema							-
listen / MP3 player							

How often do you check your e-mails? Every day. / Rarely. Only once a week. How often do you watch DVDs? Three times a week./ I never watch DVDs.

> Don't be afraid to make mistakes when you speak.



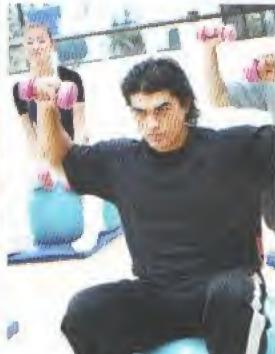
# 2e At your leisure

#### 1. VOCABULARY



Match the pictures with the phrases. Then listen and check your answers.













take karate lessons go shopping hang out with friends

TIP

Learn whole phrases (eg. verb + noun) not just isolated words.

go to the gym/sports centre talk on the phone read a magazine/ newspaper

#### 2.READ

- A. Read the interview quickly and match the questions a-d with the paragraphs 1-4. Then listen and check your answers.
- a. What do your students think about their famous karate champion teacher?
- b. What about the future?
- c. How do you spend your free time? 2
- **d.** Mike, you are three times national karate champion. What's your secret?

#### Meet a sports star

This week we interview...

## Mike Malik CALVICE CHAMPION

1

Well, I train very hard every day. I also play sports and I go to the gym four times a week. And of course, I always eat healthy food.

2

Well, I don't have much. You see, I'm also a parttime teacher at a local school. I have my own little *Dojo* there, too. I teach children karate on Tuesdays and Thursdays. On Saturday mornings, I teach adults. Anyway, when I have some free time, I do the usual. I hang out with friends, I go to the cinema. And I love reading in the evenings.

3

People in the neighbourhood recognise me on the streets and say hello, but I can't say I'm famous. My students love me and they all want to become champions. I hope they do!

4

Well, I really want to go to the European championships next year. And after that, it's my dream to go to the Olympics.

#### 3. LISTEN

- A. Listen to an announcement. Where can you hear it? Choose a, b or c.
- a. on the radio b. on the telephone c. at a sports centre
- B. Listen again and complete the sentences below.
- 1. The gym is open <u>swenty</u> hours a day.
- 2. You can play basketball, football and \_\_\_\_\_ at the sports centre.
- 3. Karate lessons start at three o'clock on Saturday
- 4. You can hang out with your friends at the \_\_\_\_\_.



- 1. How often does Mike train?
- 2. Where does Mike teach karate?
- 3. What age groups does he teach?
- 4. Who says hello to Mike on the streets?
- 5. What do his students want to do?
- 6. When are the European championships?

#### 4. SPEAK

#### **CLASS SURVEY**

A. Talk in groups of five. Look at the table below. In turn, ask each other questions to find out what people your age do in their free time.

	play sports	go / cinema	watch TV	go / restaurants
Do you like?				
What (kind of)do you like?				
How often do you?				
Who do youwith?				

B. Report your group's answers to the class.

#### 5. WRITE

#### Word order

In English, we always put the subject of a sentence before the verb and the object after the verb.

Subject + verb + object

Jack reads magazines in the evenings.

- A. Make sentences by putting the words in the correct order.
- 1. day / Tony / cooks / every / lunch
- 2. stand / films / I / can't / science-fiction / watching
- 3. to / an / my / become / editor / wants / brother
- 4. SMS / Susan / her / sends / to / messages / friends
- 5. windows / week / we / the / once / clean / a
- B. A local magazine is doing a survey on how people spend their free time. Write a paragraph about how you and people your age spend their free time. Use ideas from activity 4.

Before you begin writing, make notes of the information you want to include. Write your first draft and correct it. Then write your final draft.



VOCABUL	ARY	
A. Match.		
1. do	a. shopping	
2. clean	<b>b.</b> dinner	
3. go	c. homework	
4. listen	d. with friends	
5. hang out	e. the windows	
6. have	f. to music	
B. Complete th	e sentences with th	e words in the
box.		
Fridays	receptionist	musical
comedy	graphic designer	Sunday
1. Lalways do m	ny homework on	in day.
	e week starts.	
2. Don't watch t	hat film. It's a	Mr Erley
but it's not fu		,
3. My best frien	d is a	at the
Grand Hotel.		
4. I go to bed lat	te on	You see
I don't work	on Saturdays.	
5. The editor wa	ants a new a mplu	c du gran
for the maga		~
4 This	has a lot	of wise several

You see,

#### GRAMMAR

C.	Comple	ete the	dialogues	with	the	Present	Simple
	of the v	erbs ir	brackets.	Give	sho	rt answe	ers
	where p	ossibl	e.				

I. A	you
	(like) my new multimedia player?
B:	Yes,
A:	It (play) music and videos,
	too.
B:	you
	(have) any good video clips on it?
A:	No,
	But I (have) some great songs.

2. A: How often Jake
(go) to the gym?
B: Well, he (usually/go) on
weekdays. At the weekend, he
(play) basketball with his friends.
A: What about football?
B: He door the (not like) football.
Y Commission the continuous with the commissions
<ol><li>Complete the sentences with the prepositions in the box.</li></ol>
at from on in during on at to
. Do you usually go to the cinema the week, or the weekend?
. My son plays video games every day,
5:00 6:00.
I never go out with friends Sunday
evening.
. What do you eat for breakfast the
morning?
Mondays, I teach karate at the sports
centre.
The jazz concert starts 8 o'clock.
. Use the prompts to write sentences.
. Mary / never / do / housework / Sundays
Mari when done would no ?
. Andrew / want / go / concert
ment the second of the second of
. David / usually / not work / Fridays
Cand dosain usually work to F
. I / not eat / breakfast / with / husband
I to it cat consequent with mul
Andy / always / study / in front of / TV?
is always dudy in sat of the IV
. Yolande / hate / walk / to work
Holanda bates uniture to unter
. my sisters / enjoy / talk / on the phone
I've sistens any talking on the p.
. you / would like / take / karate lessons?
Would you like to take transle lesson.

#### COMMUNICATION

F. Complete the dialogue with the phrases a-e.

a. I'm only joking.

b. All right.

ccWhat kind of film is it?

d. I'd love to.

e. Let me show you.

Joe Hey, there's a great film on at the cinema.

Let's go!

Kyle (1) \_\_\_\_

Joe It's a science-fiction horror comedy.

Kyle What?

Joe (2) \_\_\_\_ It's a comedy with Ben Stiller.

Kyle I know that film. There's an article about it in this magazine. (3) \_\_\_\_\_

Joe Yes, that's it. So, do you want to go?

Kyle (4) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Joe Meet you there at 7pm?

Kyle (5) \_\_\_\_ See you later.

#### G. Complete the questions for the answers below.

- 1. A: Ullised does the house \_ dinner?
  - B: She always comes home late and has dinner at around 9pm.
- 2. A: 139 do 10 50 shopping?
  - B: We usually go on Saturdays.
- 3. A: Drun by reach magazines?
  - B: No, he doesn't.
- 4. A: Who send of reals do you ? it's
  - B: R&B and rock.
- 5. A: Pay Line do you do the washing-up?
  - B: Twice a week only.
- 6. A: \_\_\_\_\_ karate lessons?

B: Yes, they do. They love karate.

#### SPEAK

Talk in pairs about your likes and dislikes. Use the ideas given.

Free time	
cinema	science-fiction / comedies / horror / etc.
clubbing	dancing / etc.
music	rock / jazz / R&B / etc.

At home	
housework	clean windows / hoover / etc.
friends	hang out / watch DVDs / listen music / etc.
computer	check e-mails / surf Net / download music / etc.

What do you like doing in your free time/ at home?

Do you like ...?

Yes, I do. I love... / No, I don't. I can't stand...
What's your favourite...?

#### WRITE

Write a paragraph about your partner's likes and dislikes.



Lisa loves going to the cinema but she can't stand...

#### SELF-ASSESSMENT

Read the following and tick the appropriate boxes. For the points you are unsure of, refer back to the relevant sections in the module.

Now I can	"
> talk about my daily routine	
> talk about my free-time activities	
> use the Present Simple	
> use adverbs of frequency	
> use prepositions of time	
> talk about my likes and dislikes	
> talk and write about my working habits	
> make arrangements	
> write about how I and other people my	
age spend their free time	

### Cross-curricular page

### Information Technology

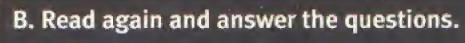
A. What do you think spamming and phishing are?
Listen, read and find out.

The Internet is part of our everyday lives. It helps us a lot: we find information, we send e-mails, we buy things, etc. and it's easy to use. But be careful! There are lots of dangers, like spamming and phishing.

Spamming is sending unwanted e-mails like advertising material over the Internet to a large number of people. You can get lots of spam even on your fax machine or on your mobile phone as SMS! Junk e-mail is a type of spam. These e-mails try to make you buy things.

L'hishing is a very big problem, because the 'phishers' want to get your personal information, like your bank or credit card numbers so they can use them. Phishers make a fake website that looks exactly like a real website and send it to people. People see it and think that it's from a bank, for example, and fill in their personal information. Phishing is common on social networking websites, like MySpace or Facebook. So, be careful!





- 1. Where can you get spam?
- 2. What does junk e-mail want people to do?
- 3. What do phishers try to get?
- 4. What kind of websites do phishers use?

SONG

"Day by day"

Go to page 126.



You can find more information on this topic in the Student's Area at www.mmpublications.com.

## Changes

#### Discuss:

- What do you consider to be big changes in your life?
- Do you enjoy changes? Or not?
- What would you like to change about your life?

#### Flick through the module and find...

- a man designing a 3D plan of his house on a computer
- ▶ a weather forecaster showing a funny picture
- ▶ a bus you can live in
- two friends talking
- a city with a difference

#### In this module you will learn...

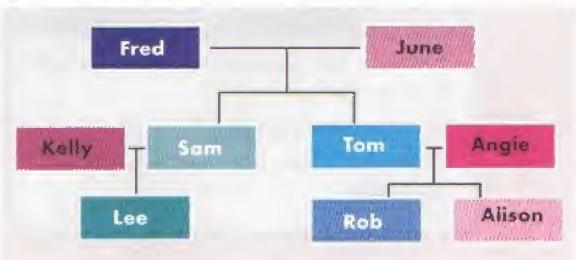
- to talk about your family
- to talk about things that are happening now
- ▶ to talk about temporary situations
- ▶ to talk about future arrangements
- to write an informal letter giving your news
- to talk about furniture, appliances and rooms
- > to express possession
- ▶ to describe your neighbourhood/town/city
- to talk about the weather and seasons
- to write an e-mail describing your neighbourhood/house/flat
- to identify the location of objects

## 3a Life changes

#### 1.VOCABULARY

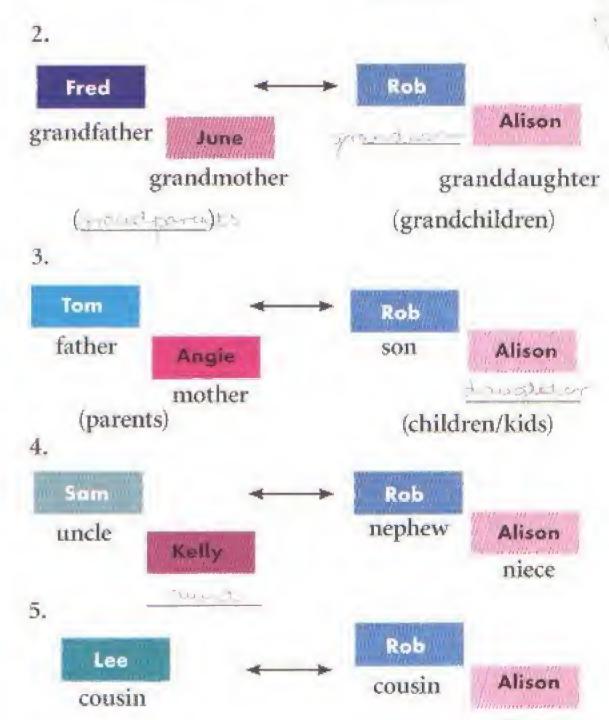


Look at the family tree and complete the activity with the words in the box. Then listen and check your answers.



husband grandparents cousin sister mother grandson wife daughter aunt



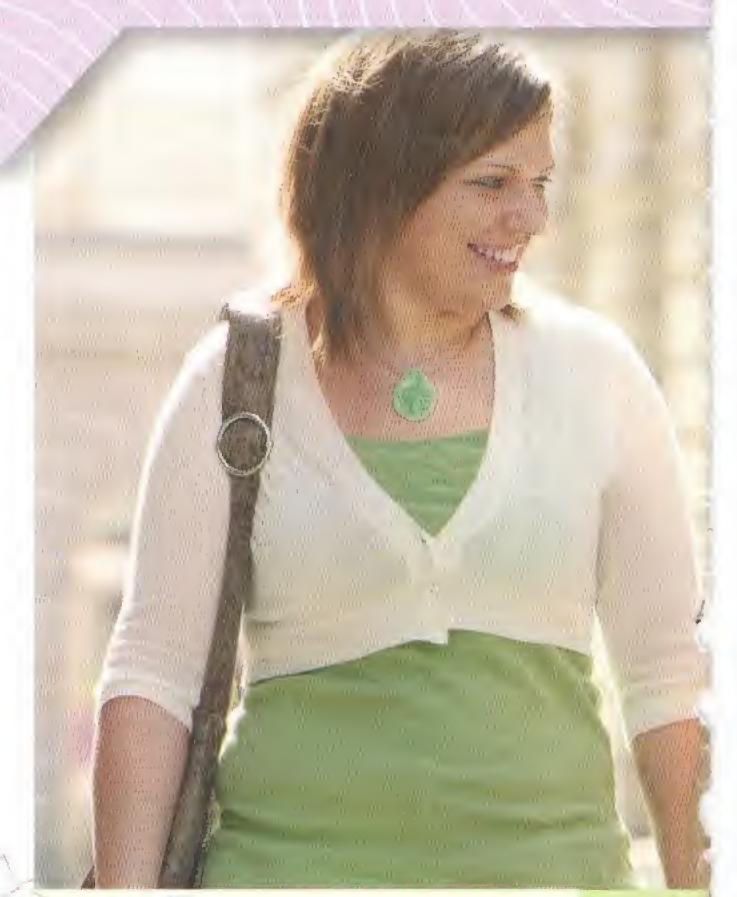


Kelly

daughter-in-law

Sam

أسم الإلهاء ليادل



#### 2. READ



#### A. Listen and read. What is Amber's big news?

Lucy So, Amber. Long time no see! What are you doing here?

Amber I'm shopping with my cousin. She's looking for a dress at the moment. She's in that shop over there.

Lucy Do you have the day off?

Amber The week off and I'm spending a lot of time in shops.

Lucy Are you looking for anything in particular?

Amber Actually I am. I'm looking for white shoes.

Lucy There's a lovely pair of pink shoes in that shop on Bosley Street.

Amber No, I need white. Guess what! I'm getting married!

Lucy Oh, that's wonderful news. Congratulations! When's the big day?

Amber In two months. We're having the wedding in Swindon.

Lucy So, who's coming?

Amber Well, all my family, including my aunt and uncle from Australia. My friends from work are coming, and you're coming, right?

Lucy Of course!

Amber And you can bring your brother, too. The more, the merrier!

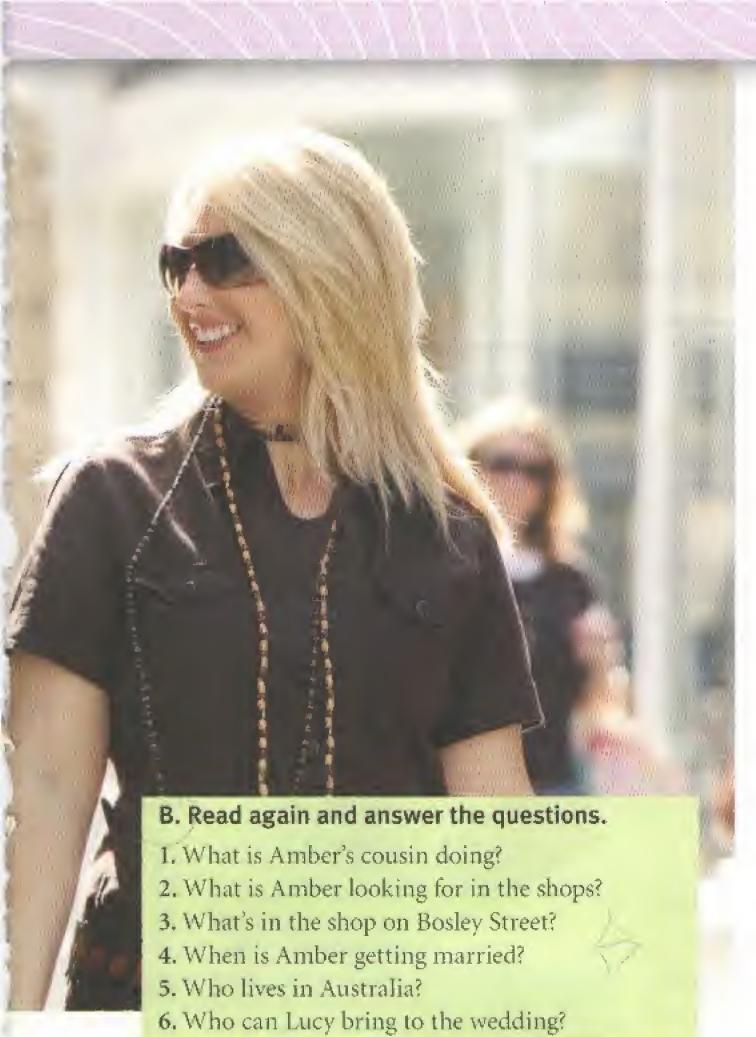
6.

7.

June

- in-law

Kelly



#### 3.GRAMMAR

#### PRESENT PROGRESSIVE

Read the examples. What do you notice about the formation of the Present Progressive?

I'm doing housework and the children are eating ice cream at the moment.

Lily isn't going to Italy next week. She's going in June.

**Are** you going shopping tomorrow? Yes, I am. / No, I'm not.

Is your niece studying French at university? Yes, she is. / No, she isn't.

#### What does the Present Progressive refer to? Match.

- 1. My parents are having dinner at the moment.
- 2. Mia is looking for a new job these days.
- 3. I'm getting married next year.
- a. it refers to the future person what
- b. it refers to something happening now was tooking
- c. it refers to a temporary state thing of alleged

Grammar Reference p.130

#### 4.PRACTICE

Complete the dialogues with the Present Progressive of the verbs in brackets.

Lynn Hey, what \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ (do) at home? It's Saturday. Let's go out for coffee.

Joan I can't. I r. Asaria (clean) the house. You see, my mother-in-law 12 Come (come) tomorrow.

2.

Josh Where are Uncle Harry and Aunt Beatrice?

Will They one of their trip.

Josh Where they occurrent (go)?

Will To China.

3.

Ethan Is Laura in her office?

Suzie No, she isn't. She will work (not work) this week.

Ethan Really?

Suzie Yes. She is forking to (look for) a new flat.

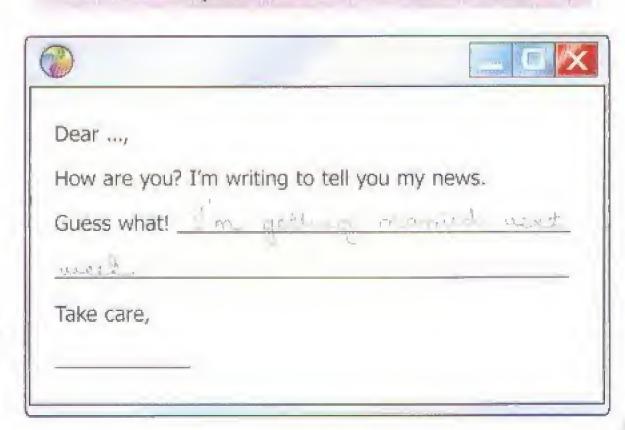
#### 5. SPEAK

**GUESSING GAME: WHO IS IT?** Go to page 119.

#### 6. WRITE

Write a paragraph giving your news to complete the e-mail below. You can use some of the ideas in the box.

buy a car/house/flat get engaged/married take karate/driving lessons learn French/Spanish/Italian, etc. start university



## 3b Let's move it

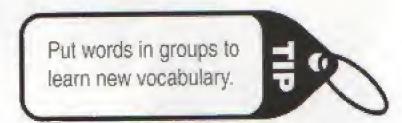
#### 1. VOCABULARY

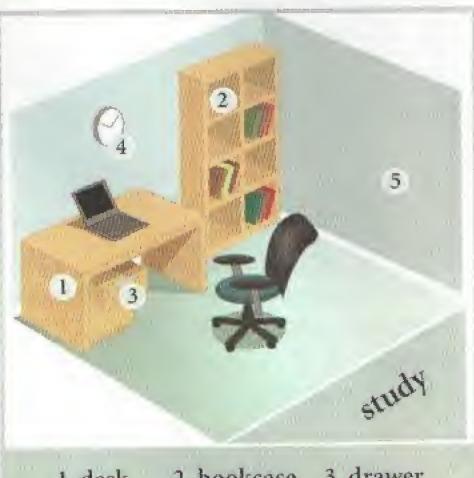
A. Listen and repeat. Which of the items below do you have in your home?





- 2. armchair
- 3. lamp
- 4. fireplace
- 5. coffee table
- 6. curtains

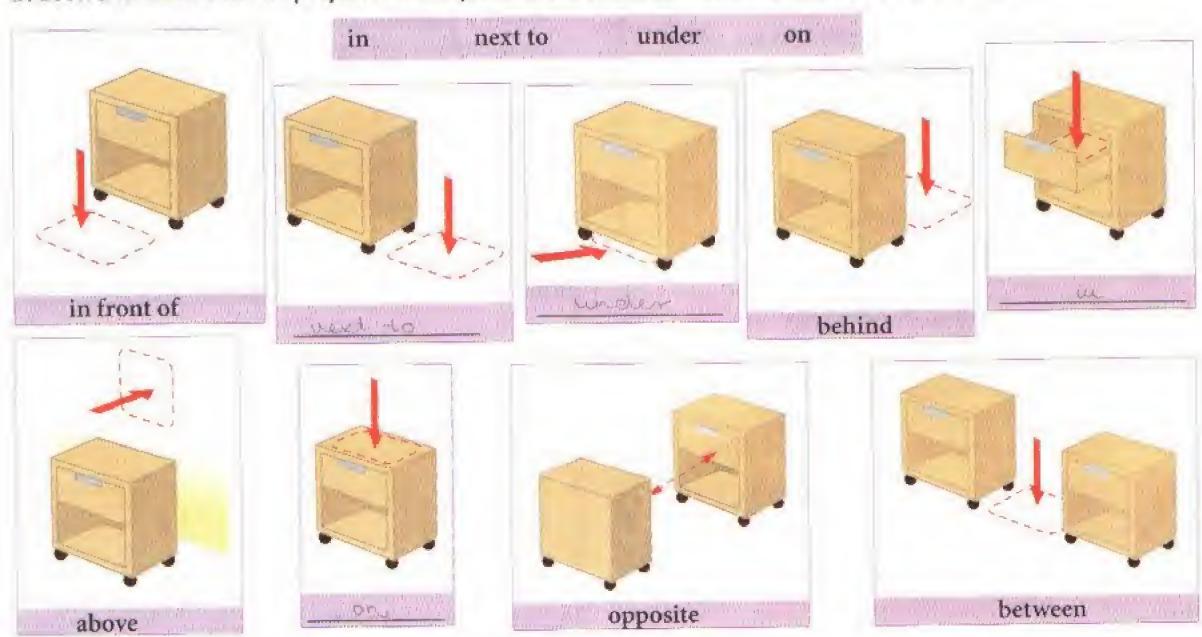


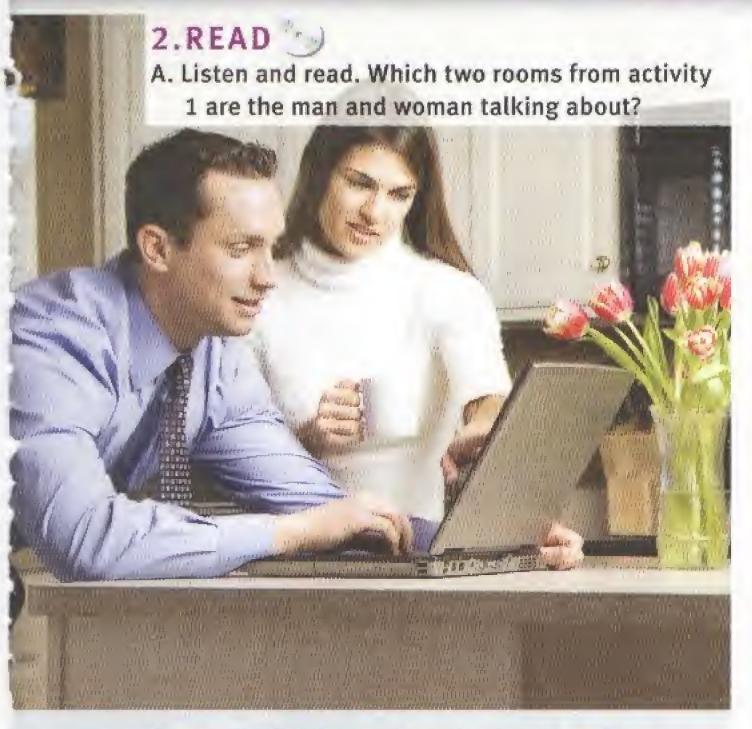


2. bookcase 3. drawer 1. desk 5. wall 4. clock

#### B. Look and label with the prepositions of place in the box. Then listen and check your answers.

living room





Reece Check this out! It's a 3D plan of our house.

Faith So what?

**Reece** It's a special computer program. It helps you rearrange the furniture in different rooms.

Faith That's good. We really need a change in here.

Reece Look. The sofa is next to the armchair now, right? Well, I can put it opposite the fireplace. How's that?

Faith Looks fantastic!

Reece OK. What about this room?

Faith Looks good, but I have a problem.

Whose computer is that on the desk? Is it'
yours or mine?

Reece Yours, of course.

Faith That's out of the question! I don't want my computer there. You work in the study after all.

**Reece** Oh, OK. Let's decide how to rearrange the furniture in the study, too.

Faith Great! I can help you with that and then we can move the furniture around.

#### B. Read again and answer the questions.

- 1. What's special about the computer program Reece has?
- 2. Who wants to rearrange the furniture?
- 3. Where's the armchair in their house now?
- 4. Where do they decide to put the sofa?
- 5. Who works in the study?

#### 3.GRAMMAR

#### POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS

Read the dialogue below. What's the difference between your and yours?

Carol Whose mobile phone is this? Is it your mobile phone?

Tom No, it isn't. Isn't it yours?

#### Complete the table below with the words in the box.

his	my	yours	her	their	ours		
	POSSES ADJECT			POSSESSI PRONOU			
				mine			
	you	r		yours			
	his						
			hers				
	its			100			
	our						
	you	r					
				theirs			

#### Grammar Reference p.131

#### 4.PRACTICE

Circle the correct words.

- A: Whose/ Who's magazines are these?
   B: They aren't my / mine. They're Kelly's.
- 2. A: Is this Leo's CD?
  - B: No, it isn't his / he's.
- 3. A: Whose / Who's that? Is he Amy's brother?
  - B: No, he's her / hers husband.
- 4. A: Is that the children's camera?
  - B: No, it isn't their / theirs. Their / Theirs camera is new.

#### 5.LISTEN

#### Listen to three short conversations and choose the correct answer a, b or c.

- 1. What do the man and woman decide to buy?
  - a. a painting b
- b. a mirror
- c. a painting and a mirror
- 2. Where do they put the rug?
  - a. next to the b. in front of the bed
- c. under the bed
- 3. Whose camera is in the drawer?
  - a. Karen's
- b. Lenny's
- c. Dad's

#### 6.SPEAK

Talk in pairs. Go to page 119.

## 3C Around town

#### 1. VOCABULARY

Match. Then listen and check.



















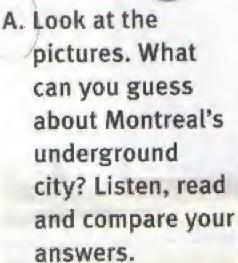




stadium bank cathedral shopping centre bookshop underground station

art gallery museum post office library car park

#### 2.READ





## MUNITEAUS

#### UNDERGROUND CITY

La ville souterraine is an underground city in and around the city centre of Montreal, Canada. The underground city is 12km² and has 32km of funnels. It is the biggest underground complex in the world.

The tunnels link 10 underground stations, 2 bus stations, 1200 offices, 200 restaurants, 40 banks, 40 cinemas, 9 hotels, universities, entertainment places like Place des Arts, the Bell Centre and many others. As for shopping, there are 5 shopping malls and 2600 shops. In fact, there aren't many shops above the ground in the area any more. There are 200 entrances to the underground city and most parts open and close with the underground, from 5:30am to 1:00am.

500,000 people use the underground city every day and they find it very convenient. They don't need to go above the ground at all. It is very popular with Montrealers especially during the cold winter months, but many tourists also visit it.

#### B. Read again and complete the sentences.

1. Montreal's underground city is very big. It's 12 9 m.

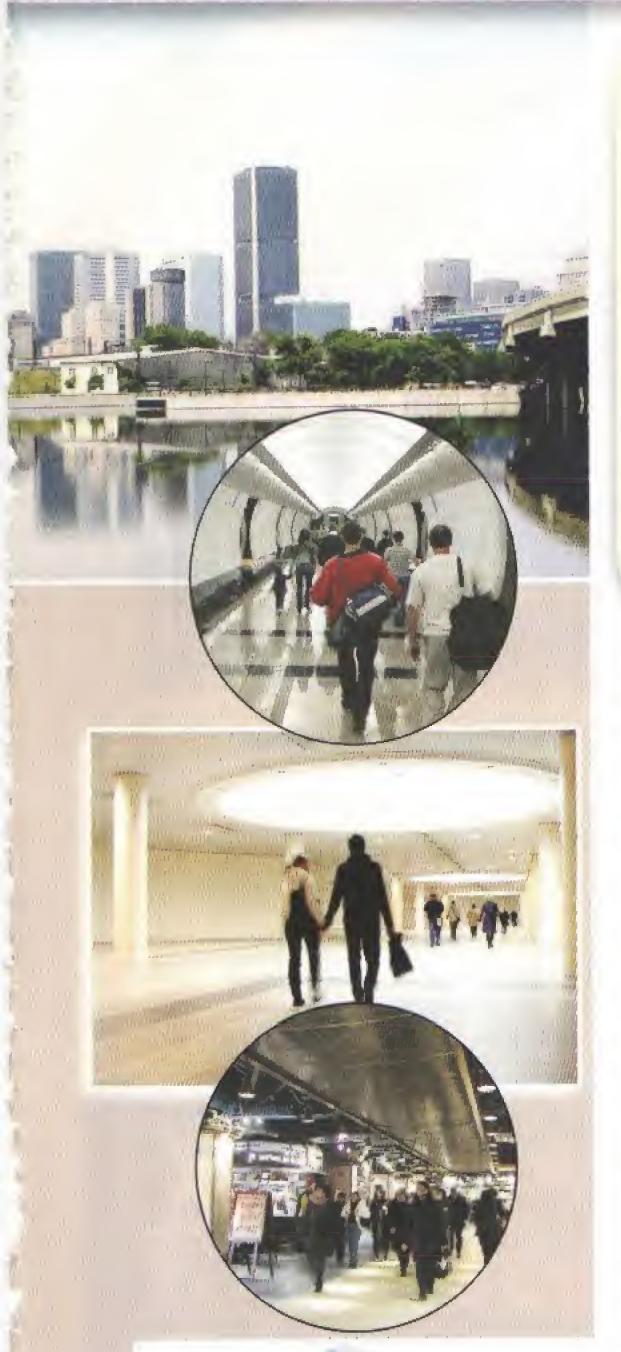
2. Montreal's underground city has \_\_\_\_\_ underground stations.

3. You can visit \_\_\_\_ shops in Montreal's underground city.

4. Montreal's underground city has \_\_\_\_\_ entrances.

5. Most parts of Montreal's underground city close at 1:00

6. Montrealers find the underground city convenient especially in world.



#### 3. GRAMMAR

#### A. There is/There are

#### Read and complete.

- There is a museum in the city centre. The museum is next to a supermarket.
- \_\_\_\_\_ two art galleries in the area.
- A: \_\_\_\_\_ a post office next to the cathedral?
- B: Yes, there is. / No, there isn't.
- A: Are there two stadiums in the city?
  B: Yes, there are. / No, \_\_\_\_\_\_.

#### B. a(n) vs the

Read the examples above again. What's the difference between a(n) and the?

Grammar Reference p.131

#### 4. PRACTICE

Circle the correct form of there is/are and complete the blanks with articles where necessary.

- A: There's / Is there \_\_\_\_\_ car park near here?
- B: Yes, there is / are two. There's / Is there \_\_\_\_\_ car park on Kingston Street and another one on Bell Road, but
  - \_\_\_\_ car park on Kingston Street is \_\_\_\_ small.
- A: OK, thanks.
- 2.
- A: Hi, \_\_\_\_\_ Ryan! What are you doing here?
- B: I need \_\_\_\_\_ books for my project on \_\_\_\_\_ China. I'm looking for \_\_\_\_ bookshop.
- A: There is / isn't \_\_\_\_\_ bookshop in \_\_\_\_\_ shopping
- B: Really? Is / Are there \_\_\_\_\_ underground station near \_\_\_\_\_ shopping centre?
- A: No, there isn't / aren't, but you can take bus B48.

as in the example below.

6. SPEAK

B: Great!

#### 5. LISTEN

Anfield.

A. Listen to a woman talking. What's the woman's job and where do you think she is?

#### B. Listen again and write T for True or F for False.

- I. There are lots of shops on Church Street.
- 2. Liverpool Cathedral is 100 years old.
- IT
- 3. Liverpool Football Club is playing at the moment at
  - (Ŧ)
- 4. St George's Hall is next to the station.
- ---
- 5. You can see paintings by German artists at the Tate Liverpool.

Yes, there is.

Where is it?

It's next to the supermarket.

Are there two shopping centres in your town?

No, there aren't.

Is there a library in your town?

Talk in pairs about your neighbourhood/town/city

## 3d Rain or shine

#### 1. VOCABULARY



Match the pictures with the phrases. Then listen and check your answers.

What's the weather like?

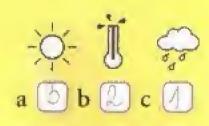


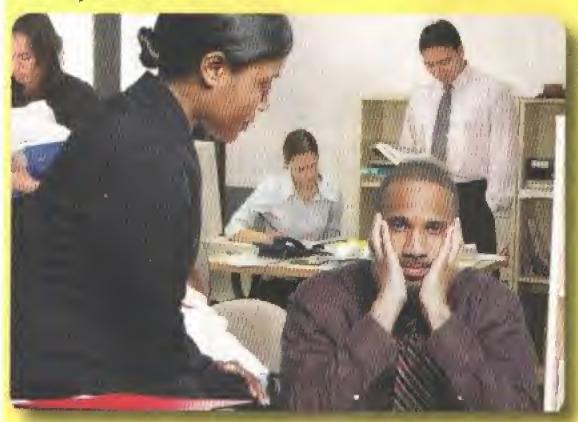
- a. Look! It's snowing.
- b. It's windy and it's raining.
- c. It's cloudy and I think it's starting to rain.
- d. It's not very cold. It's a bit chilly.
- e. It's winter, but it's warm and sunny today.
- f. It's very hot. The children are swimming!
- g. You can't see the lake today. It's foggy.

#### 2. READ



A. Listen and read. Match the texts 1-3 with the weather symbols a-c.





Nellie Hey, Steven, what's wrong with you?

Steven I'm a bit down, that's all.

Nellie Why?

Steven Because it's cloudy. I'm always depressed

when the weather's like this.

Nellie It's raining now, too.

Steven Just great. I don't have an umbrella today.

Nellie Don't worry, I can give you a lift home.

Steven Really? That's kind of you.

Nellie No problem.



Weather forecaster: And before I bring you the weather, here's a picture from Kenneth Robson of his cat eating an ice cream. Well, temperatures around Southern England are about 36°C and the usual temperature for this time of year is about 28°C. So, we're looking at a heatwave. OK, let's go to...

#### 3. GRAMMAR

#### **Present Simple vs Present Progressive**

Read the examples. What's the difference between the two sentences?

My sister goes to the gym every day. Now she's at home and she's watching TV.

Grammar Reference p.131



Elsie Are you watching the news?

Colin No, it's a documentary about climate change.

Elsie Any good?

Colin Yes, it's quite interesting. I mean, just look outside. It usually rains at this time of year.

Elsie That's true, but it isn't raining today. It's a beautiful sunny day.

Colin Exactly.

- B. Read again and find examples to prove that the following are wrong.
- 1. Colin is watching the news.
- 2. Steven likes cloudy weather.
- 3. It's raining outside Colin and Elsie's house.
- 4. The temperature in Southern England today is 28°C.
- 5. Nellie doesn't have a car.

#### 4. PRACTICE

Circle the correct words.

1.

A: Hey, Chris. What do you do / are you doing here? You never go / are never going shopping on weekdays.

B: Well, I don't work / 'm not working today.

A: That's great. Let's go and have lunch at Fabricio's.

B: I don't know. We always go / are always going there. Let's go to the new Chinese restaurant near my place.

2.

A: Hey, look. It snows / 's snowing!

B: Yeah, it always snows / 's always snowing here in February.

A: Come on. Let's go out.

B: Oh, no. I rarely go out / 'm rarely going out when it snows. I hate the snow.

#### 5. PRONUNCIATION



A. Listen and repeat. Notice the syllable that is stressed in words a and b.

a. heatwave

b. because

B. Read the following words and underline the stressed syllable. Then listen and check your answers.

interesting documentary around temperature problem rarely beautiful outside

#### 6. LISTEN



Listen to two friends talking and answer the questions.

- 1. What's the weather usually like in Milan at this time of year?
- 2. What's it like today?
- 3. What is the temperature?
- 4. What does Mary have in her bag?
- 5. Who has Mary's umbrella?
- 6. Who's meeting Mary at the airport?

#### 7. SPEAK

Talk in pairs. Discuss the weather in the four different seasons and the weather today.

What's the weather like in spring? It usually.../It's usually...

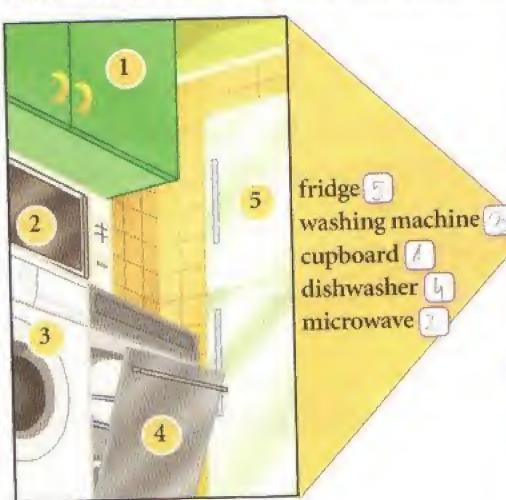


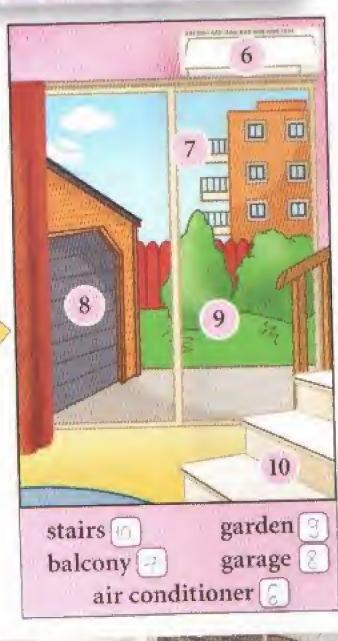
winter autumn

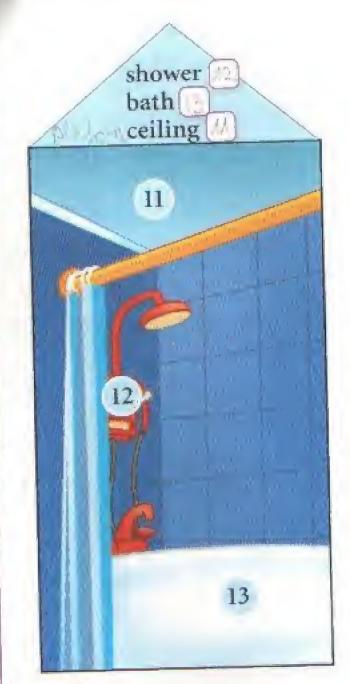
## 3e Home sweet home

#### 1. VOCABULARY

Match. Then listen and check your answers.









Downstairs, there's a small bathroom with a shower, a kitchen and a living room. The living room has a leather sofa and a large TV. The kitchen has everything you need: a fridge, a microwave and there's even a washing machine!

Like all double-decker buses, Derek's bus has stairs to the upper deck. Here, you can find the bedrooms. There is a small bedroom with a single bed and a large bedroom with a double bed. They both have windows on the ceiling.

Derek is very happy with his house and he says, "If I don't like the view out of the window, I move the bus somewhere else."

#### 3. PRONUNCIATION



A. Listen and repeat.

a. bed

b. very

c. window

B. Listen and tick the sound you hear. Then write the word you hear.

	bed/b/	very /v/	window/w/	Word
1				
2				
3				
4				
5				
6				
7				



#### C. Read again and write T for True or F for False.

1. Derek Hobbs doesn't have an address.

2. There is a bath on Derek's bus.

3. The washing machine is in the kitchen.

4. There's a small bathroom on the upper deck.

5. Derek likes his house.

#### 4. SPEAK

Talk in pairs. Ask and answer questions using the prompts below.

- · you / live / city centre or suburbs?
- what kind of buildings/ your neighbourhood / have?
- · you / live / house or flat?
- · what / it / be / like?
- · you / like / your house/flat?

Do you live in the city centre or in the suburbs? I live in the...

#### 5. WRITE



#### Set phrases for letters and e-mails

When you write a letter or an e-mail to family and friends, don't forget:

- to start with Dear or Hi/Hello + first name Dear Aunt Mary, Hi Lucy, Hello Gary,
- to begin your letter/e-mail with set phrases: How are you? How's it going? How's life?

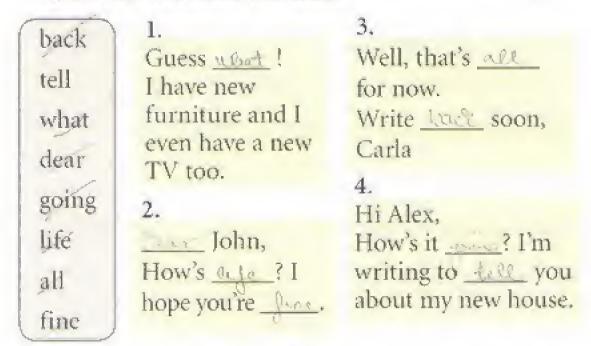
I hope you're fine. Thanks for your letter/e-mail.

I'm writing to tell you about... Guess what! I have some great news.

- to end your letter/e-mail with set phrases: Well, that's all for now. Say hello to everyone.
- to sign off with a set phrase and your first name under this

Yours, Love, Bye for now, See you soon, Best wishes, Write back soon, Take care,

#### A. Complete the parts of the letters/e-mails below with the words in the box.



B. Write an e-mail to a friend or family member telling him/her about your neighbourhood and your house/flat.

> Start and finish your e-mail in an appropriate way.



## 3 Round-up

#### VOCABULARY

#### A. Match.

1. bedside	a. gallery
2. living	b. room
3. art	c. driver
4. city	d. machine
5. bus	∼e. table
6 washing	f centre

#### B. Complete with the words in the box.

stadium_uncle	cloudy-	-nephew-	drawer-

- \_ Timmy is my sister's son.
- 2. Is that your Line over there or your dad?
- 3. England and France are playing at Wembley Stadium tomorrow.
- 4. Hey, come and see what's in this Ottober!
- 5. It isn't raining today but it's a bit cloudy

#### C. Circle the correct words.

- 1. Fay's flat is very depressed / convenient because it's near the underground station.
- 2. It's a sunny day but the temperature is around 7°C so it's quite warm / chilly.
- 3. Visit the cathedral. It's a beautiful building / ceiling.
- 4. I love Paris, special / especially in the spring.
- 5. My son / daughter has lots of fun when her cousins come to our house.
- 6. Don't decide / bring your umbrella. It never rains at this time of the year.

#### D. Circle the correct words.

- I. Is my backpack in / between the cupboard?
- 2. There's a book under / opposite the bed. Whose is it?
- 3. The lamp is between / on the sofa and the armchair,
- 4. My house is above / opposite a big park.

- 5. Put this painting on / in the wall under / above the bed.
- 6. Let's put the mirror behind / next to the bookcase.

#### GRAMMAR

E. Complete with the Present Progressive of the verbs in brackets.

l.			
A: Hey, Kevin.	What	you	(do)?
B: 1	(get) my	backpack read	dy for my trip.
A: Really? Whe	ere	you	(go)?
3: 1	(visit) n	ny cousin.	
4: So,			o) to Scotland?
B: Yes, I am. M	y brother and	I	_(go) together.
2.			
<b>\</b> :	Kyle	(wc	ork) today?
3: No, he has t	he day off.		
A: Oh, so wher	e is he?	he	
(visit) his par	rents?		
3: No, he	(r	ot visit) his p	arents.
He's at the fu	urniture shop	o. He	(look
for) furnitur	e for his new	flat.	
A: Really?	h	e	(buy) a
new TV, too			
3: I don't know	v. Why?		
Choose a, b		T., '4	
. This clock is		1	ours!
a. ours			.70.00
. There's John			Çill.
a. theirs			
B: It's Jerry's.		mis:	
a. Who's		c Who	ca
a. There is			
. My sister is g		·	
wedding dres			
a. She			
a. Are there			
. Is there			
a. a		c. the	

#### G. Circle the correct words.

1.

A: Are you watching / Do you watch this documentary?

B: No, I'm not / I don't.

A: Let's watch the football then. Man Utd and Chelsea play / are playing tonight.

B: But you don't watch / aren't watching football.

A: I know, but it's a big game.

2.

A: Hey, Cindy. I rearrange / 'm rearranging the furniture in my bedroom today. Can you help?

B: Sorry, I can't. Tina and I spend / are spending the day together. We go / 're going shopping and then to an art gallery.

A: But you never go / are never going to art galleries!

B: Well, I am today. Where's your brother? Can't he help you?

A: No, he rarely helps / 's rarely helping around the house. He just cooks / 's just cooking.

#### COMMUNICATION

A. Hi Richie (1)

H. Complete the dialogue with the phrases a-e.

a. Don't worry.

b. Long time no see.

c. No problem.

d. What's wrong with you?

e. That's kind of you.

C.K.	111, 10,0110. (1)
B:	Hello there. How's it going?
A:	Great! Hey, I have a free ticket for a concert tonight. Do
	you want to come?
B:	(2) But I can't. You see, I'm going to the
	hospital tonight.
A:	Why? (3)
B:	Oh, I'm OK. (4) My wife's coming home
	with our new baby.
A:	That's great!
B:	Yeah. Thanks anyway.
A:	(5) Maybe another time.
B:	Sure.

#### SPEAK

Talk in pairs.

**Student A**: Imagine you have moved to the new house in the picture. Look at the picture and answer Student B's questions. **Student B**: Look at the picture and ask Student A questions about his/her new house. Ask about:

- · number of rooms
- balcony
- · furniture in the house
- · buildings in the neighbourhood



How do you like your new house?

How many rooms...?
There are...

Is there ...?

Yes, there is... / No, there isn't...

What is there in the ...?

There is...

What's the neighbourhood like?

#### WPITE

Write an e-mail to a friend giving him/her your news about your new house. Use the ideas you discussed in the speaking activity and mention what you are doing at the moment.

#### SELF-ASSESSMENT

> say where things are located

Read the following and tick the appropriate boxes. For the points you are unsure of, refer back to the relevant sections in the module.

relevant sections in the module.							
Now I can	100 m						
> talk about my family							
> talk about things that are happening now							
> talk about temporary situations							
> talk about future arrangements							
> write to a friend giving my news							
> talk about furniture, appliances and rooms							
> talk about my possessions							
> describe my neighbourhood/town/city							
> talk about the weather							

## Culture page

A. Read the title of the text and look at the picture. What do you think the text is about? Listen, read and check your answers.

## Life in Tornado Alley

Every year in the US there are about 500 tornadoes from Texas through Oklahoma, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa and into South Dakota. That's why this area is called 'Tornado Alley'.

The 'tornado season' is usually in spring, but the people of 'Tornado Alley' are always ready for them and they always listen to the news. When the sirens go off, people use their disaster plans. At home, the best place is the basement, or a room with no windows, like the bathroom.

"At school we have frequent drills, so we never panic when there's a tornado," says Allan Taylor, a high school student from Texas.
"There's no basement at my school so we usually go to the hallways on the lowest floors.
Of course, we never sit near the windows."

After the tornado, people first check to see if it's safe to go out and then they check the buildings and the area for damages. And usually there is a lot of damage!

#### B. Read again and answer the questions.

- 1. How many tornadoes are there every year in 'Tornado Alley'?
- 2. Where is 'Tornado Alley'?
- 3. Where is the safest place to go during a tornado?
- 4. Is it safe to come out of the house right after the tornado?



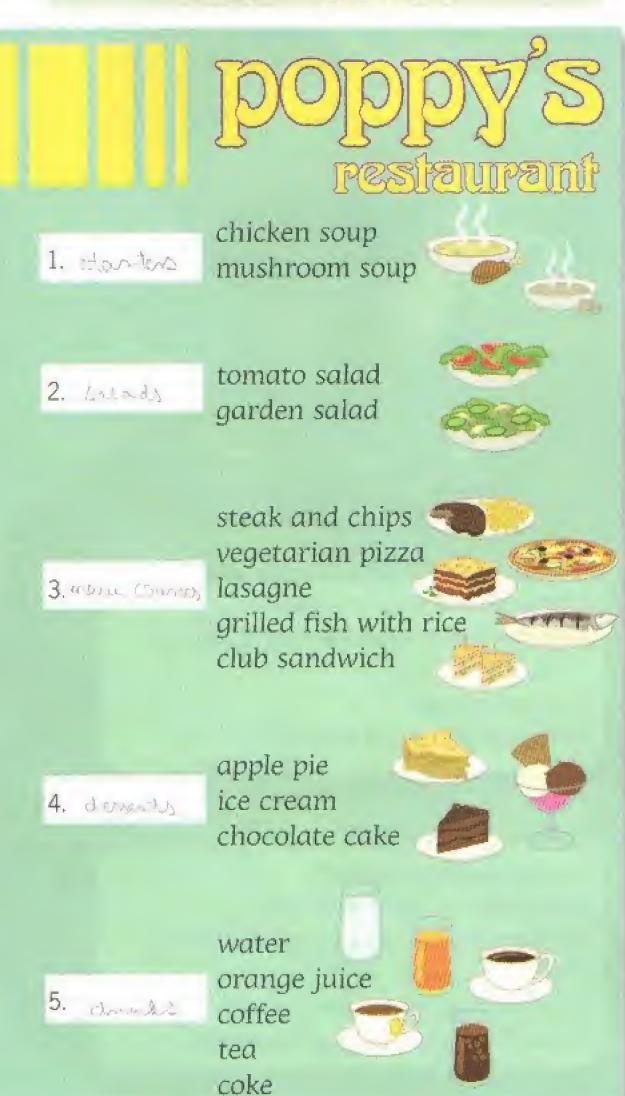
### Feeling good Discuss: What do you do to stay healthy? Do you follow a specific type of diet? If yes, what is it? Do you eat out? ▶ What do you do for exercise? Flick through the module and find... la man visiting a doctor two different ways to stay fit a flyer about an organisation that helps children in need la menu from a restaurant an article about fruit and vegetables In this module you will learn... to give and take an order at a restaurant to ask and answer about quantity to talk about food preferences to talk and write about your eating habits to express opinion to ask for and give advice to talk about ailments to write a paragraph giving advice

## 4a What's on the menu?

#### 1. VOCABULARY

A. Complete the menu with the words in the box. Then listen and check your answers.

> drinks salads desserts main courses starters



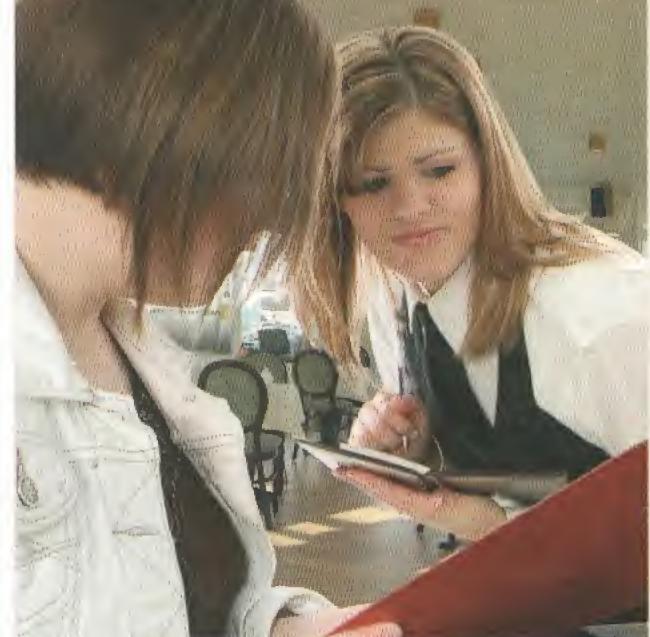
B. Match to make as many phrases as possible. Then listen and check your answers.

coffee	wate	r	coke
pizza	soup	)	milk
1701/	a bottle of a glass of a cup of	a can of  a slice of  a bowl of	

#### 2. READ

- A. Listen and read. What kind of restaurant are the people eating at?
- B. Read again and write T for True or F for False.
- 1. Diane orders mushroom soup for a starter.
- 2. The Classic pizza has onions on it.
- 3. Diane and Oliver order mineral water.
- 4. There is some meat in the lasagne.





Waitress Are you ready to order?

Yes, we're ready. I'd like some mushroom Diane

soup to start.

Waitress I'm afraid we don't have any mushroom

soup. We only have tomato soup.

OK. I'd like some of that. What toppings Diane

are on the Classic pizza?

Waitress It's just cheese and tomato.

So, there aren't any onions on it. Diane

Waitress No, but we can add some onions.

Great. I'd like a medium, please. Diane

Waitress Is that all?

Yes, I think so. Diane

Waitress What would you like to drink?

We'd like a bottle of mineral water, please. Diane

#### 3. GRAMMAR

#### COUNTABLE AND UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS some/any/no

Read the examples and complete the rules with some, any, no.

- · There are some tomatoes in the fridge.
- There is some chicken on the pizza, but there aren't any mushrooms.
- Would you like some water?
- · Is there any coke in the fridge?
- \* There are no onions in the salad.
- · There is no cheese in the sandwich.
- a. We use with uncountable and plural countable nouns in affirmative sentences and offers.
- b. We use with uncountable and plural countable nouns in questions and negative sentences.
- c. We use instead of *not any* with uncountable and plural countable nouns in affirmative sentences.

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Waitress And for you?

Oliver Is there any meat in the lasagne?

Waitress No, this is a vegetarian restaurant. There's no

meat in our dishes.

Oliver OK. I'd like the lasagne. What does that come

with?

Waitress All our pasta dishes come with a garden salad.

Oliver Good.

Waitress Anything else?

Oliver No, that's all.

Waitress Would you like to see the dessert menu?

Oliver Maybe later. One more thing. There's no salt and

pepper.

Waitress Oh, I'm sorry... There you go. Can I take your

menus?

Oliver Here you are.

#### 4. PRACTICE

#### Complete the dialogues with some, any or no.

- I. A: I'm hungry. What's for dinner?
  - B: I'm afraid there isn't \_\_\_\_\_ food here.

    Let's order out.
  - A: No! You know I hate ordering food. Let's make \_\_\_\_\_ sandwiches.
- 2. A: Would you like \_\_\_\_\_ pizza?
  - B: Erm... are there \_\_\_\_\_ mushrooms on it?

    You know I don't like mushrooms.
  - A: Don't worry. There are \_\_\_\_\_ wo \_\_\_\_
- 3. A: Do you like the rice, Mum?
  - B: Well, it's not bad, but there's \_\_\_\_\_ salt in it.
- 4. A: Is there \_\_\_\_\_ orange juice in the fridge?
  - B: Let me see. Hmm... There's \_\_\_\_\_ orange juice but there is \_\_\_\_\_ coke.

#### 5. SPEAK

#### **ROLE PLAY**

Talk in groups of three. Look at the menu in activity 1.

**Student A:** Imagine you are a waiter/waitress at Poppy's Restaurant. Take Student B's and C's orders. Use the phrases in the box.

Are you ready to order?

Anything else?

And for you?

I'm afraid we don't have any...

Would you like ...?

Is that all?

What would you like to drink/for dessert?

Can I take your menus?

**Students B and C:** Imagine you are at Poppy's Restaurant. Look at the menu, decide what you want to eat and give Student A your order. Use the phrases in the box.

I'd like...

Yes, please. / No, thank you.

Is there any ...?

What does that come with?

No, that's all. Maybe later.

Are you ready to order?

Yes, I'd like some...



#### 3. GRAMMAR

How much? / How many? much / many / a lot of / lots of / a few / a little

Read the dialogues below. Look at the words in bold and complete the table.

- 1. A: How much fruit do you usually eat? B: I don't eat much fruit.
- 2. A: How many tomatoes do you need for the salad?
  - B: I don't need many tomatoes. A: Well, I usually eat a lot of / lots of tomatoes.
- 3. A: Would you like a few peas in your salad?
- B: No thanks, but I'd like a little lemon juice on it.
  - A: Me too, but I'd also like a lot of / lots of salt.
  - B: It's not good for you, you know.

COUNTABLE	UNCOUNTABLE	ВОТН
How many		

Grammar Reference p.132

# meals.

#### 4.PRACTICE

Circle the correct words.

- I, Drink a lot of / much water in the summer. It's good for you.
- 2. How much / many hours do you work every day?
- 3. Let's go! We don't have much / many time.
- 4. How much / many milk do you drink a day?
- 5. A: We don't have much / many vegetables in the fridge.
  - B: Well, I can go to the supermarket and buy a little / a few carrots and some spinach.
- 6. A: Do you want any salt on your salad?
  - B: Just a little / a few.

#### 5. LISTEN



Listen to three short dialogues and complete the sentences. Choose a or b.

1. White fruit and vegetables help keep our

healthy.

a. eyes

b. heart

2. The man and woman don't need to buy any

a. strawberries

b. cherries

3. The man orders \_\_\_\_

for dessert.

a. a fruit salad

b. ice cream

#### 6.SPEAK

Talk in pairs.

Student A go to page 121.

Student B go to page 124.

How healthy is your diet? Look at the questions below and write a paragraph about your eating habits.

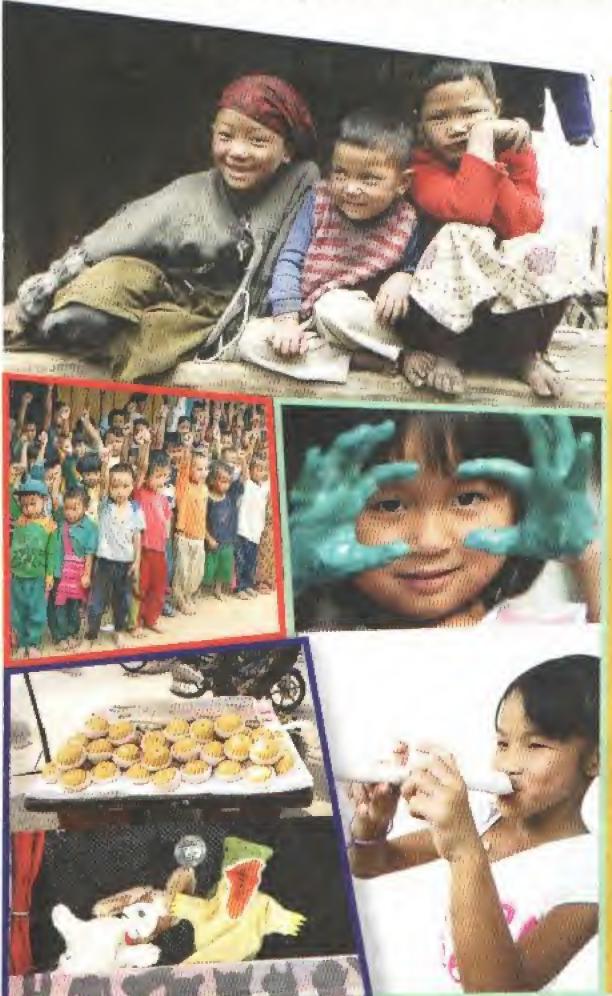
- · How many meals do you have a day?
- · Do you eat fruit and vegetables?
- · How much water do you drink?
- · How much milk do you drink?
- · Do you eat junk food?
- How much chocolate do you eat?

B. Read again and tick.	4					
protect against cancer	X	×	X		×	X
protect against heart disease	×	1		×.		X
help you have healthy eyes			×.			7
help you have a good memory		X				

## 4C Helping others

1.READ

A. Listen and read the flyer below. Would you like to become a member of this organisation? Why? / Why not?



## Get involved: NEPAL

Become a volunteer and experience Nepali culture for 10 days!

Come and help us change children's lives!

Date: 25th November - 5th December

- visits to orphanages
  - workshops:
    Children make and learn how to play musical instruments.
    Children learn how to paint pictures.
- Fund-raisers:
   We organise puppet shows, plays, etc.
   We make and sell cakes.



For more information contact:

B. Listen and read the e-mail. Why is Beth writing to Angela?



Dear Angela,

I have some good news. I'm officially a member of the 'Get involved' volunteer organisation. Let me tell you all about it.

'Get involved' helps orphans around the world. Volunteers visit different orphanages, they organise events to raise money, they have workshops, **they** even help build new schools in poor countries. This year about 20 volunteers are going to Nepal for ten days and I'm going with **them**. Can you believe it?

We need to work really hard to have everything ready but I'm really excited about going **there**. I'm doing the art workshop and I'm trying to find some interesting activities for the children. Any ideas? Another volunteer, Kelly, is organising the street puppet show. Maybe I can work with **her**.

That's all for now. See you when I get back. Wish me luck!

Take care, Beth

#### C. Read again and answer the questions below. 1. Who is a member of 'Get involved'? 2. How does 'Get involved' raise money? 3. Where's Beth going and who with? 4. What is Beth looking for? 5. Does Beth know any other volunteers?

#### 2. GRAMMAR

#### **OBJECT PERSONAL PRONOUNS**

Read the examples. What do the words in bold refer to? What do you notice about their position in the sentences?

I don't understand this exercise. Can you help me?

Jim is going to the cinema tonight. I'm going with him.

Mary is my cousin. Do you know her?

My room is horrible. I want to paint it.

We want to go to the shopping centre. Can you take us there?

Those puppets are nice. Let's buy them, Mum!

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#### 3. PRACTICE

Complete with subject or object personal

pronouns.
1. Janet is Tom's sister, but I don't like
is rude.
2. A: Where is my bag? I can't find
B: I think's in your wardrobe.
3. A: Is Mike working today?
B: No, has the day off. Let's call
4. A: These are my new shoes. Do you like 1900.?
B: Yes,'re really nice.
5. A: Excuse me, 'm here for the job
interview.
B: Of course. Please tell your name.
6. Greg and I are members of an organisation that
helps poor people and want to raise
money. Help, please.

D.	Read	aga	ain a	nd	look	at tl	he w	ords	in l	bold.
	Who	or v	vhat	do	thes	e w	ords	refer	to	?

1.	they	_
2.	them	
3.	there	
4.	her	

Words like he, it, them, there, this, etc. are very important in a text. Make sure you understand who or what they refer to.



#### 4. PRONUNCIATION (\*)



A. Listen and repeat. What's the difference between a, b and c?

a. wish

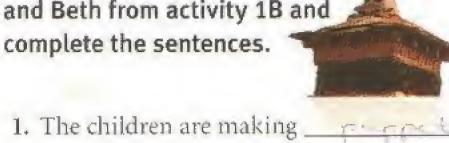
b. need

c. time

B. Listen and tick the sound you hear.

	wish /I/	need /i:/	time /ai/
try			
build			
meal			
screen			
organise			,
winter			
niece			
twice			

5. LISTEN Listen to a telephone conversation between Angela and Beth from activity 1B and



2. The puppet show is on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3. The children are painting

from all over the world on one of the orphanage walls tomorrow.

4. Beth doesn't have a \_\_\_\_\_ with her.

Before you listen, try to predict what kind of information is missing.



## 4d Healthy body, healthy mind

#### 1.VOCABULARY

Look and complete the bubbles with the words in the box. Then listen and check your answers.



#### 2.READ

#### A. Listen and read. What advice does the doctor give to Mr Hill?

**Doctor** So, Mr Hill, what seems to be the problem?

Mr Hill Well, I have this rash on my arm.

Doctor Hmmm... Do you have any allergies?

Mr Hill I'm allergic to strawberries, but I never eat them.

**Doctor** Do you have any other problems?

Mr Hill I have a stomach ache at the moment and backache as well. But I'm taking painkillers for that and I'm OK.

**Doctor** Do you ever feel dizzy?

Mr Hill Actually, yes I do. What do you think it is, doctor?

**Doctor** I'm not sure. Maybe it's stress. Do you work long hours?

Mr Hill Yes, I have a lot of work these days and I don't sleep much. So, it's not serious, then.

Doctor You shouldn't say that. Stress can be very harmful.

Mr Hill What should I do?

Doctor Well, let's do some tests to check that you're OK.
But you should try to find ways to relax. I find
that exercise helps.

Mr Hill What about my rash? Should I take any medicine?

Doctor I can give you a cream.

Mr Hill Thank you very much.



#### 3. GRAMMAR

#### THE VERB should

Read the examples. When do we use should and shouldn't?

- A: I have backache. What should I do?
- B: You should stay in bed and you shouldn't exercise today.

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#### 4. PRACTICE

Write what the people should or shouldn't do.

- 1. Andy starts work at 9:00. It's 8:45 and he's still in bed. (get up) The should get up vow.
- 2. Sheila wants to play tennis but her arm hurts.

(play) She soulder play remis

3. Terry's car is very old.

(buy) The should say you

4. Ruth wants to go shopping but she has the flu.

(go) Elie shortdu - 50 shopping



#### B. Read again and answer the questions.

- 1. Why does Mr Hill go to the doctor?
- 2. Why doesn't Mr Hill eat strawberries?
- 3. What else is wrong with Mr Hill?
- 4. What does the doctor think the problem is?
- 5. What does the doctor give Mr Hill for his rash?

#### 5. PRONUNCIATION



A. Listen. Notice the difference in pronunciation between should and shouldn't.

You should go to the gym.

You shouldn't go to the gym.

- B. Listen. Do you hear should or shouldn't? Circle.
- 1. You should / shouldn't eat strawberries.
- 2. You should / shouldn't stay in bed.
- 3. You should / shouldn't take medicine.
- 4. You should / shouldn't get up early.

#### 6. SPEAK

**ROLE PLAY** 

Talk in pairs.

Student A: Imagine that you have one of the problems in activity 1 and that you go to Student B who is a doctor. Tell him/her what's wrong with you and ask him/her for advice.

Student B: Imagine that you are a doctor. Student A has a problem with his/her health. Ask what's wrong. Listen to him/her and give advice. Use should and shouldn't and some of the ideas in the box.

> take medicine or a painkiller drink / water drink warm tea or milk have / warm soup eat fruit and vegetables take vitamins get some sleep go / school or work stay in bed relax work hard go/gym exercise have / shower

What seems to be the problem? I'm not feeling very well. I... Do you have any other problems? Yes, I... /No. What should I do? You should/shouldn't...

## 4e Get in shape

#### 1. VOCABULARY

Read the sentences. Match the words in bold with their meanings a-d. Then listen and check.

- 1. I work out at the gym three times a week.
- 2. My friends and I like dancing so we go to the gym and do aerobics.
- 3. Janet wants to take up tennis or volleyball.
- 4. John wants to be fit so he goes jogging every morning.
- a. to learn or start something (e.g. sport, hobby)
- b. to be healthy and strong
- c. to exercise
- d. to do exercises usually in classes with music

#### 2.READ



A. Read the letter Amy wrote to Kenny Adams. Can you suggest any solutions to Amy's problem? Then listen, read and compare your answers.

## Keep fit, Stay fit

with Kenny Adams



Dear Kenny.

I really want to keep fit and stay healthy. but I'm really lazy and exercise is boring! I'm bored of the gym and I don't play sports because I don't like them. What should I do? Amy Willis, Falkire

> Tilifs is a common problem and I often receive letters like this from my readers Well, don't worry! Here are some interesting fiders.

#### Power Plate®

This machine is very trendy nowadays. You just sit or stand on it in different positions and it helps you work out. You don't get tired at all! And the best part? A ten-minute workout on Power Plate® is the same as working out for 60 minutes at the gym. Lots of famous people, like actors, models and sports stars use it. Are you interested? Make sure you ask your doctor before you try it out.

#### **Dancercise**

Aerobics is very good exercise but some people get bored of it after a while. A good idea is to do aerobics and dance at the same time. There are lots of different dances to choose from. R&B, hip-hop and rock are all very popular. Do you like Latin dances? Then 'Zumba' is for you. You can stay fit and learn some Latin dance moves at the same time.



- B. Read again and write T for True, F for False or NM for Not Mentioned.
- 1. Amy Willis is very active.
- 2. Kenny Adams reads many letters like Amy's.
- 3. You should work out only for an hour on Power Plate®.
- 4. Famous people go to the gym only to use Power Plate®.
- 5. 'Zumba' is aerobics with R&B dancing.

#### 3. LISTEN ()

A. Listen to three people talking about leisure activities. What do they want to do? Match.

Drake wants to work out at the gym.

Lucy wants to buy some exercise machines.

Keith wants to take up a sport.

B. Listen again and complete the sentences.

1. Drake is a(n)	and works a lot
------------------	-----------------

2. Drake finishes work at \_\_\_\_\_\_.

3. Lucy's friends go to the gym and \_\_\_\_\_

4. Lucy plays \_\_\_\_\_ on the computer.

5. Keith doesn't play football in \_\_\_\_\_\_.

6. At the new sports centre, Keith can work out and

also \_\_\_\_\_\_.

#### 4. SPEAK

Talk in pairs. Read about Andy's problem below and discuss what he should / shouldn't do. Use some of the prompts given.

#### 555555555555555555555

I'm a graphic designer and I spend hours in front of my computer at work and at home. You see, I love playing all kinds of computer games. The problem is that I get bad headaches. I take painkillers but they don't work. What should I do?

spend hours / computer

play / computer games take up / sport

go / doctor take medicine relax get active

check / eyes do tests exercise sleep

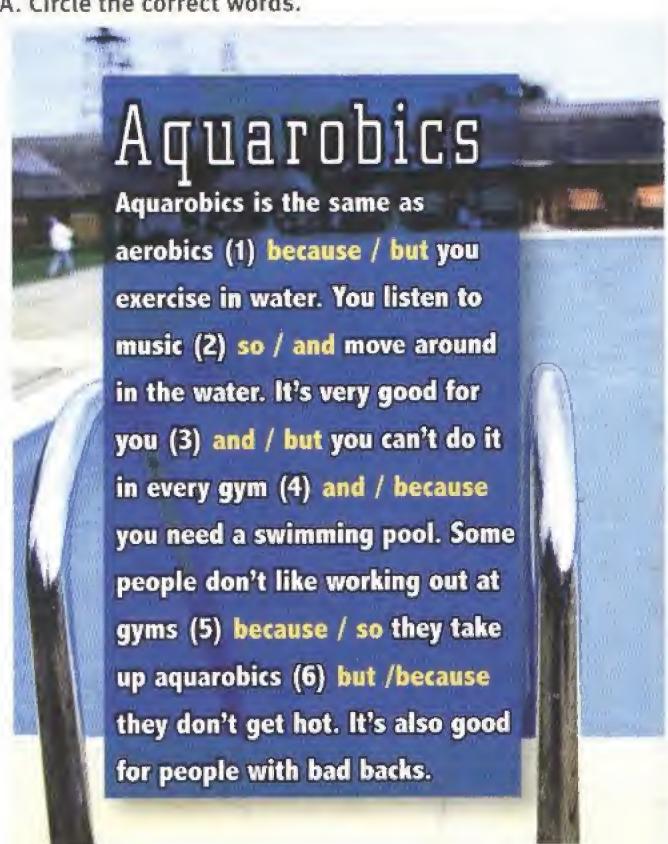
I think he shouldn't spend...
You're right. Maybe he should...
That's a good idea. He should...

#### 5.WRITE

#### Linking words

- We use and to join similar ideas.
   I think you should take your medicine and go to bed.
- We use but to join two opposite ideas.
   My brother loves jogging, but I think it's boring.
- We use so to express result or consequence.
   Julie wants to keep fit so she goes to the gym five times a week.
- We use because to show reason.
   I'm bored of this computer game because I play it every day.

#### A. Circle the correct words.



B. Write a short paragraph giving advice to Andy in activity 4.

Do not write very short sentences. Join your sentences with and, but, so or because.



## 4 Round-up

#### VOCABULARY

4.	1.00	20.00	
A.	w	CIT	0
if her		115	

three drinks

#### B. Circle the correct words.

- 1. They should **build**/ **organise** a new sports centre in our town.
- 2. The volunteers want to <u>raise</u> / change money for the organisation.
- 3. No ice cream for Larry. He's <u>allergic</u> / allergy to chocolate.
- 4. I have a horrible rash / flu on my arm.
- 5. Mary always buys strong / trendy clothes.
- 6. Drinking the water from this river can be harmful/dizzy to your health.
- 7. Ronald is ill in bed. Give him this **bowl** / **bottle** of soup to eat.

#### GRAMMAR

#### C. Complete with some, any or no.

A: Do you want \_\_\_\_\_\_ orange juice?
 B: No, thanks. Do we have \_\_\_\_\_\_ coke?
 A: Well, there's \_\_\_\_\_\_ coke in the fridge but there's a can in the cupboard.
 B: No, thanks. I can't drink it warm.
 A: Let's make \_\_\_\_\_\_ chicken sandwiches.
 We've got \_\_\_\_\_ chicken in the fridge.
 B: Great. Oh no! We don't have \_\_\_\_\_\_ cheese.
 A: Go to the supermarket and get \_\_\_\_\_\_ cheese,

D. Circle a, b or c	D.	Circ	le	a.	b	or	C
---------------------	----	------	----	----	---	----	---

1. There isn't _	salt in the	e rice. I don't like it.
a. some	b. much	c. a little
2. My favourite	dessert is ice creat	n with
blueberries of	on top.	
a. a little	<b>b.</b> a few	c. a lot
3	people are allergic	to aubergines.
a. A little	b. Much	c. Lots of
4. Jack is shy ar	nd doesn't have	friends. l
think only to	wo.	
a. many	b. a few	c. any
5. When I com	e back from the gy	m, I usually drink
	glasses of water.	
a. much	b. a few	c. a little
6. Would you li	ke mi	lk in your tea?
a. a little	b. much	c. many

#### E. Complete with subject or object personal pronouns.

1. Diane and Tony go jogging every morn	ing.	
love		
2. A: Would you like some grapes?		
B: No, thanksdon't like _	Marie	
Sheila loves grapes. Give some to	1.7	-, "
3. Bring a menu, please. We'd l	ike to ord	ler.
4. A: How does Henry get to work?		

B: Well, \_\_\_\_\_ doesn't have a car so Felicity

#### F. Circle the correct words.

1. I like cherries, **but / so** I don't like cherry ice cream.

gives \_\_\_\_\_ a lift every day.

- When I work long hours, I get tired but / and I have stress.
- 3. Hillary is really fit but / because she goes jogging every day.
- 4. I usually put lots of salt but / and pepper on my pasta.
- 5. I never finish a pizza, so / because I put some in the fridge for later.

then.

#### COMMUNICATION

- G. Complete the dialogues with the phrases a-f.
- a. What does that come with?
- b. What seems to be the problem?
- c. You shouldn't eat lots of chocolate.
- d. Are you ready to order?
- e. I'm afraid we don't have any today.
- f. What about the food you eat?

1.

Waiter (1) \_\_d\_

Woman Yes, I am. I'd like the lasagne.

Waiter (2) \_\_\_\_\_

Woman That's OK.

Waiter The mushroom soup is very good.

Woman (3) \_\_\_\_\_

Waiter A garden salad.

Woman OK, that sounds nice.

2.

Man Good afternoon, Doctor.

Doctor Hello. (4)

Man It's my head. I get headaches all the time.

Doctor Do you work a lot?

Man No, and I sleep for eight hours every night.

Doctor (5)

Man I know I should eat lots of fruit and

vegetables, so I do. But I also love

chocolate.

Doctor Hmm... (6) \_\_\_\_ It can give you

headaches, you know.

Man Really? I should stop eating it, then.

#### SPEAK

Look at the pictures, read the situations and talk in pairs.



**Student A:** You're at a restaurant with Student B and you want to decide what to order. Discuss.

Student B: You're at a restaurant with Student A and you want to decide what to order. Discuss.



**Student A:** You don't feel very well and you're at home. Student B is visiting you.

**Student B:** Student A is ill so you decide to visit him/her and help him/her out.

#### WRITE

You want to keep fit and you are thinking of taking up a sport or joining a gym. Write an e-mail to a friend asking for advice.

#### SELF-ASSESSMENT

Read the following and tick the appropriate boxes. For the points you are unsure of, refer back to the relevant sections in the module.

Now I can	
> order food	1.
> take an order	
> talk about my food preferences	
> offer something	7
accept and refuse an offer	
> talk and write about my eating habits	
ask and answer about quantity	
> express an opinion	
> ask for and give advice	
> talk about ailments	

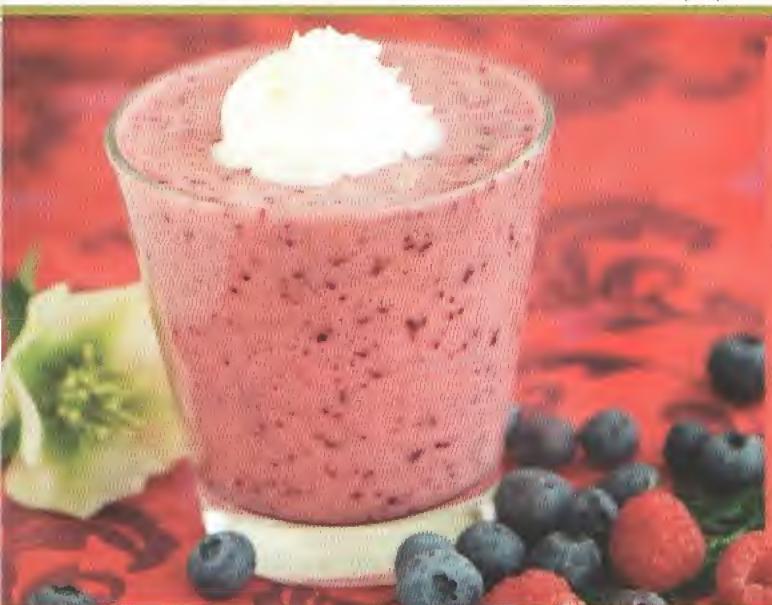
## Cross-curricular page

Home Economics

A. What's a smoothie? Listen, read and check your answers.

# Healthy Smoothie recipes

Do you eat enough fruit? Do you have milk or yoghurt every day? Well, here are a few delicious ideas to help you stay healthy. Check them out!



Blueberry Smoothie
Blueberries have lots of
vitamins. Why not enjoy
blueberries and their great
taste in a smoothie?

#### Ingredients

1 cup blueberries

1/2 cup yoghurt

1 cup full-fat milk

#### Instructions

Blend the blueberries with the yoghurt and milk for about five minutes and enjoy!

Banana Smoothie
For a tasty smoothie
full of protein just use
bananas.

#### Ingredients

1 banana 1/2 cup yoghurt cup non-fat milk

#### Instructions

Blend the banana and milk together for 30 seconds at high speed. Add the yoghurt and blend for one more minute at high speed. Now you have a delicious high protein smoothie.

#### SONG

"Feeling good"

Go to page 126.

B. Follow the recipes for smoothies above and create your own.

You can find more information on this topic in the Student's Area at www.mmpublications.com.





## 5a How embarrassing!



A. Read the title of the magazine page below and look at the pictures. What is it about? Listen, read and check your answers.

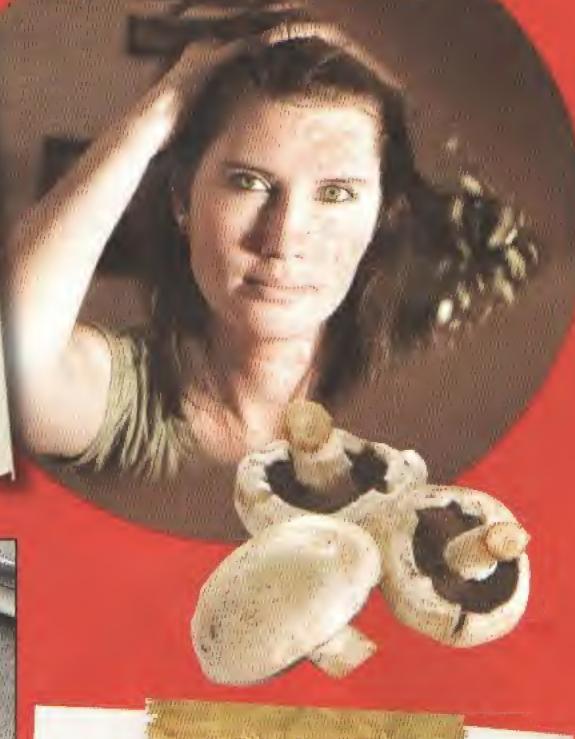
## Red in the face?

Just before a job interview, I ate a sandwich. Unfortunately, it had mushrooms in it and I'm allergic to them. Anyway, I went to the interview but when I got in the lift and looked in the mirror, I got scared. I had a terrible rash all over my face! I wanted to leave, but I didn't. I decided to explain my problem to the interviewer. Luckily, he saw the funny side of it and the interview Rosie went really well. In fact, I got the job.



#### B. Read again and complete the sentences.

- 1. Before the interview, Rosie had a sandwich with and got a \_\_\_\_\_\_.
- 2. She saw her face in \_\_\_\_\_\_.
- 3. Rosie went to the interview and, luckily, she got \_\_\_\_\_\_.
- 4. Carl started running on sur moderate when he saw some .\_\_\_\_
- 5. The treadmill stopped when \_\_\_\_\_ went out.
- 6. When the teenagers saw Carl fly into the window, they work was



I went to the gym a couple of days ago. I started with the treadmill but I soon got tired. You see, I'm not very fit. Then, some fit teenagers came in, and I didn't want to look bad. So, I started running. Suddenly, the lights went out and the treadmill stopped. I went flying into the window and they all started laughing. Let's just say, I didn't look good.

Carl

#### 2.GRAMMAR

#### PAST SIMPLE (affirmative - negative)

Read the dialogue below. How do we form the affirmative of the Past Simple? Which verb do we use in the negative form?

A: Last night I stayed at home. I didn't go out. What about you?

B: I went to the cinema with Mike, but we didn't like the film.

Regular Verbs			
look → looked	stop → stopped		
decide → decided	study → studied		

Find irregular verbs in the texts on page 64 to complete the table below.

Irregular Verbs				
have →	run → ran			
get →	do → did			
go →	come →			
leave → left	eat →			
see →	say → said			

#### For a list of irregular verbs go to p.137

**Time Expressions** 

- · yesterday / yesterday evening, etc.
- · last night / weekend / Friday, etc.
- · two days / years, etc. ago

Grammar Reference p.132

#### 3.PRACTICE

Complete the sentences with the Past Simple of the verbs in brackets.

- 1. Kelly \_\_\_\_\_ (leave) work at 7 o'clock yesterday, but she distribution (not go) home. She waste (go) out with Peter.
- 2. Andy and his wife \_\_\_\_\_ (have) a great time at the concert last night. They \_\_\_\_\_ (dance) a lot.
- 3. I'm really hungry. I and a last (not have) breakfast this morning.
- 4. Yesterday I \_\_\_\_\_ (surf) the Internet to find information about hotels in Paris.
- 5. Last weekend Stacey \_\_\_\_ (paint) her bedroom light blue, but she decided (not like) it. So, she change (change) it to yellow.

#### 4.PRONUNCIATION (\*\*)



A. Listen and repeat. What's the difference between a, b and c?

a. looked

b. loved

c. started

B. Listen and tick the sound you hear.

	looked/t/	loved /d/	started /id/
tried			
decided			
stopped			
enjoy <b>ed</b>			
talked			
need <b>ed</b>			
painted			
clean <b>ed</b>			
finished			

#### 5. LISTEN ()



Listen to two people talking about their embarrassing moments and choose the correct picture, a or b.

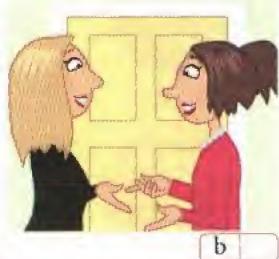
1.





2.





Before you listen, look at the pictures carefully. Try to predict what the speakers are going to talk about.



#### 6.SPEAK

Talk in pairs about a night out.

Last Saturday I went out with ... We went to a restaurant and we ate... What about you?

I went to the cinema and I saw...

5D School days

#### 1.VOCABULARY

A. Match the collocations with the pictures. Then listen and check your answers.



a. take an Art course

b. pass an exam / a test

c. fail an exam / a test

d. get a degree

B. Label the pictures with the subjects in the box. Then listen and check your answers.

Geography Information Technology (IT) History Maths Modern Languages





Physical 2 Education (PE)



3 **Physics** 



Biology 5



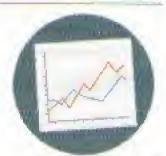
9





Chemistry 6





Business and 10 Management





A. Listen and read. What is the relationship between Kyle and Jim?

Hi, Kyle. Why didn't you come yesterday?

Where?

The school reunion! The class of 1996!

**Kyle** Oh, I completely forgot about that.

Well, you missed out. We had a great time.

Kyle Did lots of people go?

Yes, they did. I met up with some of our old friends. Do you remember Alicia?

Kyle Yeah.

Jim Well, she took a course in Sports Science and now she's a PE teacher at the school.

Kyle Wow! What about teachers? Did you see Mrs Armstrong? She taught Biology.

No, she left the school in 2001. Jim

Kyle What about Mr Wilkins?

Yeah, I spoke to him. He's exactly the same and he still teaches Geography. He told me to tell you "Suva", but I didn't really understand.

Kyle It's a city. Wow! How did he remember that?

What? Jim

Well, I failed an exam once because I didn't Kyle remember the capital of Fiji. I always found Geography difficult.

Me too. Jim.



#### B. Read again and answer the questions.

- 1. Where did Jim go yesterday? 4 who did you see at the reunion?
- 2. Who did Jim meet up with?
- 3. What did Alicia do to become a PE teacher?
- 4. When did Mrs Armstrong leave the school?
- 5. Who is Mr Wilkins?
- 6. Did Mr Wilkins remember Kyle? For the the
- 7. Where is Suva? was consisted of the

#### C. Find the Past Simple of the verbs below in the dialogue.

take	fail	forget	find
tell	teach	speak	meet

#### 3. GRAMMAR

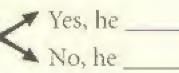
#### PAST SIMPLE (Questions)

Read the examples and complete the blanks.

A: Who \_\_\_\_\_ you see at the reunion?

B: I saw Miss Charles, our Maths teacher.

Mike fail the exam? Yes, he \_\_\_\_\_.



Grammar Reference p.132

#### 4.PRACTICE

Complete the dialogues with the Past Simple of the verbs in brackets. Give short answers where possible.

- 1. A: \_\_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_(pass) your Biology exam?
  - B: No. I delut . I hilled (fail).
  - A: \_\_\_\_\_\_ you \_study\_ (study) at all?
  - B: Yes, of course \_\_\_\_\_\_, but 1 20000 (find) it difficult.
- 2. A: \_\_\_\_\_ your dad \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (get) his History degree at Columbia University?
  - B: No, be didn't. He went (go) to Harvard.
- 3. A: What courses <u>かめ</u> you <u>そのと</u> (take) at college?
  - B: I \_ ADD (take) Art History and Film Studies.
  - A: \_\_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_\_ (like) them?
  - B: Yes, 1 did.

#### 5. PRONUNCIATION -



A. Listen and repeat. What do you notice about the pronunciation of did you in the question below?

Did you take an Art course?

#### B. Say the questions below. Then listen and check.

- 1. When did you start school?
- 2. Did you pass your exams?
- 3. Did you go out last night?
- 5. Did you study for the test?

#### 6. LISTEN



Listen to Adam and Jenny talking about their exam results and answer the questions.

- 1. Who has his/her exam results?
- 2. What did Adam pass?
- 3. What course did Jenny take?
- 4. Where does Adam want to study?
- 5. What does Jenny want to become?

#### 7. SPEAK

Talk in pairs. Use the prompts in the box to ask each other questions about your school years.

when / start / school? what subject / like best? how many hours / study? when / finish / school?

go to college / university? get / degree? take / any courses? what?

like / courses?

When did you start school? I started in ... What subjects did you like best?

## 5C How was your holiday?

#### 1. VOCABULARY



Match the holiday activities with the pictures. Then listen and check your answers. Which of these activities do you do when you go on holiday?

















go hiking go sightseeing go scuba-diving go skiing go camping go mountain biking [4] go horse riding go windsurfing 3 go fishing



2. READ

A. Listen and read. Did Michelle have a good time on her holiday last year?



Wow! Nice view! Lucas Michelle I suppose so.

What's the matter? Are you afraid of Lucas heights? Ha, ha, ha!

Michelle Don't laugh. I'm a bit scared, that's all. I thought you liked skiing and all the Lucas adventure. You came here last year with Tonia.

Michelle Yeah, but you weren't here last year, so you don't know what happened.

Why? What happened? Lucas

Michelle It was our last day here, and we were on the ski lift. Suddenly, there was a loud noise and the ski lift stopped. We were stuck up here for three hours!

You spent three hours up here? Lucas

Michelle Yes. We were terrified! Tonia panicked and wanted to jump but we were 50 metres above the ground!

What did you do? Lucas

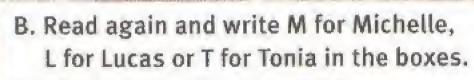
Michelle We waited. We just sat up here and sang. It was a terrible experience.

I can imagine. Lucas

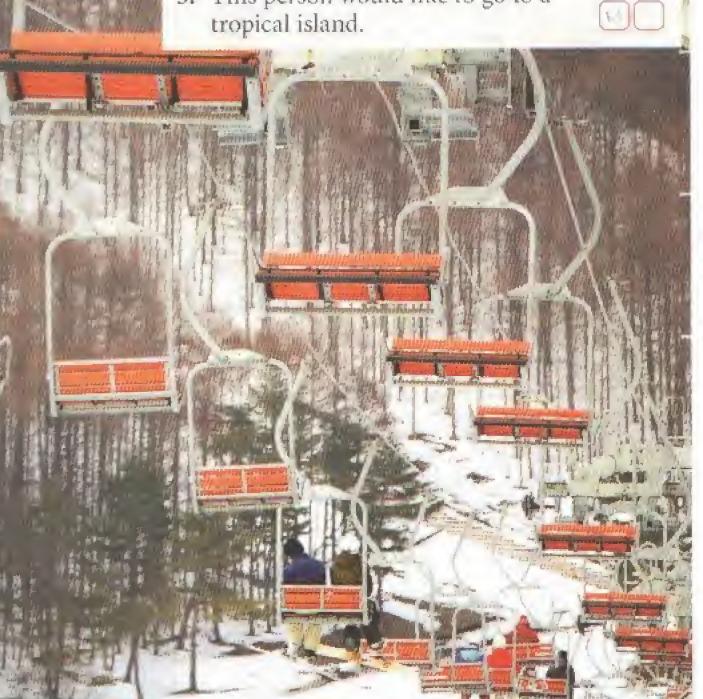
Michelle Oh, why did I come skiing again? OK, calm down. Let's think about next Lucas year. We can spend our holidays on a

tropical island and sunbathe by the sea or do water sports.

Michelle OK, that doesn't sound dangerous.



- 1. This person didn't know what happened last year.
- 2. This person didn't jump because they were high above the ground.
- 3. This person was at this place with a friend last year.
- 4. This person is afraid of the ski lift.
- 5. This person would like to go to a tropical island.



C. Find the Past Simple of these verbs in the dialogue.

sing think

wait

happen

sit spend stop

#### 3.GRAMMAR

#### PAST SIMPLE of the verb be

Read the examples and complete the table with the correct form of the verb be.

A: Where were you yesterday?

B: I was at the beach.

A: The beach? Were there many people there?

B: No, there weren't. You see, it was a bit cold and it wasn't sunny at all.

	Affirmative	Negative
I/he/she/it		
we/you/they		
there	was/were	

Grammar Reference p.133

#### 4. PRACTICE

Complete with was, were, wasn't or weren't.

- 1. A: Where \_\_\_\_\_ you last weekend?
- B: I \_\_\_\_\_\_ in New York and it \_\_\_\_\_\_ fantastic!
- A: \_\_\_\_\_\_ you there with friends?
- B: I with Jack. We went sightseeing every day. The museums \_\_\_\_\_ wonderful.
- 2. A: We went horse riding with the kids yesterday.
  - B: And how \_\_\_\_\_\_it?
  - A: Well, let's just say it \_\_\_\_\_\_ a good experience.
  - B: Why? What happened?
  - A: Well, Brian loved it, but the girls \_\_\_\_\_\_ terrified of the horses. Can you believe it?
- 3. A: Did you like the hotel?
  - B: No! It \_\_\_\_\_ horrible! There went any air conditioners and it \_\_\_\_\_ so hot. And I also needed to check my e-mails but there wasuit a computer in the hotel!

#### 5. SPEAK

Talk in pairs. Ask and answer questions about last year's holiday. Use the prompts below.

- · Where / you / be / last summer / ?
- · Who / you / be / with /?
- · Where / you / stay /?
- · How many days / you / stay / ?
- · What / you / do / there / ?
- What / weather / be / like /?
- there / be / lots of people / there /?
- · you / have / good time / ?

Where were you last summer? I was... Who were you with? I was ....

#### 6.WRITE

Write a paragraph about last year's holiday. Use ideas from activity 5.



Last summer...

## 5d Fame

#### 1. VOCABULARY

Match the professions with the sentences. Then listen and check your answers.

- a. Alexander Graham Bell invented the telephone.
- b. Mikhail Baryshnikov joined the New York City Ballet in 1978.
- c. Henri Matisse painted The Dance in 1909.
- d. Steven Spielberg directed Indiana Jones and the Kingdom of the Crystal Skull.
- e. George Orwell wrote Animal Farm in 1945.
- f. Lance Armstrong won the Tour de France 7 times.



- 1. dancer
- 4. artist

2. writer

3. scientist

- 5. athlete
  - 6. director

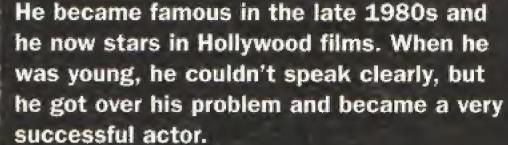
#### 2. READ



A. Read the names on the books below. Do you know anything about these people?

B. Read and match the books with the paragraphs 1-5 below. Then listen and check your answers.

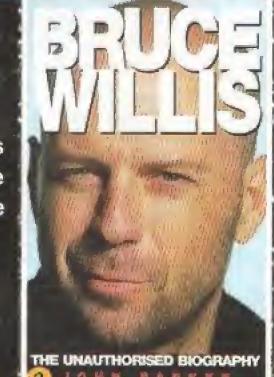
He was born in 1879. He couldn't talk until the age of four. He couldn't read until he was nine. He failed the entrance exam to the Swiss Federal Institute of Technology, but he became a very important 20th century scientist.



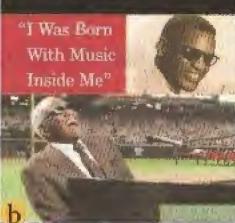
She was dyslexic, but she could write amazing stories. She wrote many mystery novels and they became best sellers. She died in 1976 but her books still sell four million copies a year.

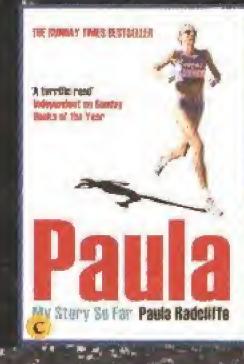
He was one of America's famous musicians. When he was five, he couldn't see very well and at the age of seven he was completely blind. Luckily, he never gave up. He went to school, he learnt how to write music and started working as a musician.

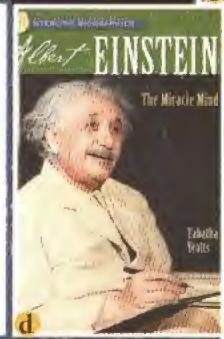
She has asthma, but she took up running at the age of seven. Today, she's a famous marathon runner. In 2003, she broke the world record and she won the New York City Marathon in 2004 and 2007.

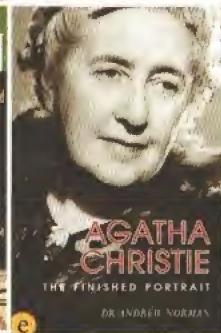


RAY CHARLES











## 3. GRAMMAR

### THE VERB could

Read the examples below. What's the difference between the first and the second dialogue?

- A: Could Andy write at the age of 4?
- B: No, he couldn't. But he could read.
- A: Jessica is 4 years old now. Can she write?
- B: No, she can't. But she can read.

Grammar Reference p.133

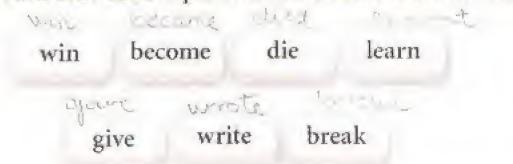
## 4. PRACTICE

Complete the dialogues with the correct form of can or could and the words in brackets. Give short answers where possible.

- 1.
- A: Here is an old picture from a sports day.
- B: Do you still go running? You \_\_\_\_\_\_ (run) really fast at school. I remember.
- 2.
- A: (you / speak) Japanese?
- B: Yes,
- A: But you \_\_\_\_\_ (not speak) Japanese a few years ago.
- B: I know. I spent a year in Japan.
- A: \_\_\_\_\_ (you / write) in Japanese, too?
- B: No, \_\_\_\_\_\_.

## C. Read again and write T for True, F for False or NM for Not Mentioned.

- Albert Einstein's teachers helped him get over his reading problems.
- 2. Bruce Willis had problems speaking when he was young.
- 3. All of Agatha Christie's books became best sellers.
- 4. Ray Charles was born blind.
- Paula Radcliffe was a good athlete from a very young age.
- D. Find the Past Simple of the verbs below in the text.



## 5. GRAMMAR

## ADJECTIVES - ADVERBS OF MANNER

Read the examples below and complete the rules with the words in bold.

- This is a nice song and the singer sings it nicely.
- · Kathy dances terribly. She's a terrible dancer.

and	are adjectives and
define nouns.	
and	are adverbs and
describe how som	ething happens.

Irregular Adverbs				
Adjectives Adverbs				
good	well			
fast	fast			
late	late			
early	early			

Grammar Reference p.133

## 6. PRACTICE

Circle the correct words.

- 1.
- A: Your sister plays the piano beautiful / beautifully.
- B: Yes, she's very good / well. She learnt from my uncle.
- A: Really? Does he play good / well, too?
- B: Yes, he does.
- 2.

1114

-

NH

- A: Dave gave me a lift home last night. He drives very bad / badly.
- B: I know. He's dangerous / dangerously.
- A: And you know, he passed his driving test easy / easily.
- B: You're joking!

## 7. SPEAK

INFORMATION GAP ACTIVITY

Talk in pairs.

Student A go to page 121.

Student B go to page 124.

## 8. WRITE

Use the information from activity 7 about Anthony Quinn and write a short biography about him.

## 5e A story to tell

Try to guess the meaning of unknown

## 1. VOCABULARY ( )

Look, listen, read and guess what the words in bold mean.

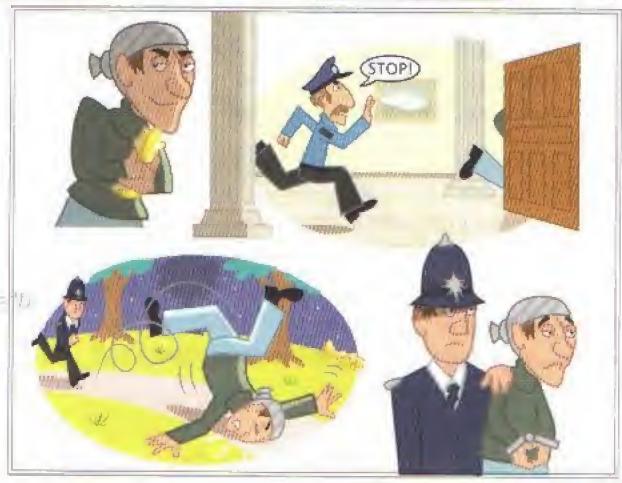
There was a burglary at the museum last week.

A man stole a golden statue.

The security guard saw him. He shouted "Stop!" but the man got away.

He went to the park but there, he fell down and hit his head.

And luckily the police caught him.



# 2.READ A. Listen and read. What's wrong with Mr Minter?

## Chapter 1: Who am I?

Suddenly, I woke up. My head really hurt but there was something else wrong. Where was I? I looked around the bedroom. Was it mine? I couldn't remember a thing. But why? How did I lose my memory? I looked in the mirror and I was shocked. Who was that man? I had a huge bump on my head. Who am I? I wondered.

Suddenly, the phone rang, I picked it up slowly and heard an excited voice; "Oscar! Morning mate! Are you ready? I'm downstairs. Come on!"

Hooked outside. There was a man in the driveway next to a sports car. He waved at me and I waved back. Suddenly, four men dressed in black ran out from behind the trees, "Look out!" I shouted, but they grabbed him and pointed a gun at him.

One of the four men ran into the house. I heard him coming up the stairs. I panicked and looked for a place to hide, but he entered the room in no time. "It's OK Mr Minter. You're safe now. It was a frap. He wanted to kill you, but, luckily, we caught him." All I could say was "Thanks." Then he left the room.

## 3.LISTEN

A. Listen to the continuation of the story on page 72. Who is Mr Minter talking to?

## B. Listen again and write T for True or F for False.

1. Mr Minter and the man go downstairs to talk.

2. The house isn't Mr Minter's.

3. Mr Minter works at a hotel.

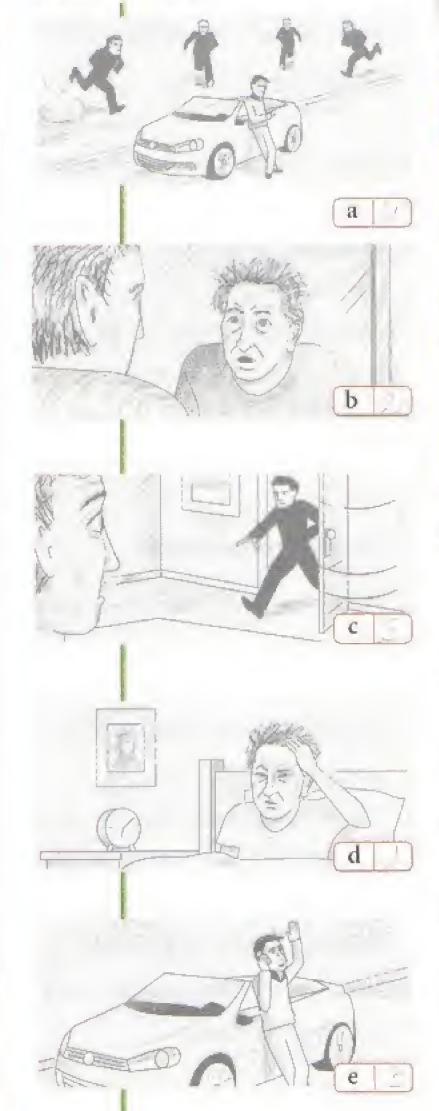
4. Mr Minter saw the burglar.

5. Mr Minter remembers something from his life.

6. The burglar hit Mr Minter in the face with his gun. [F

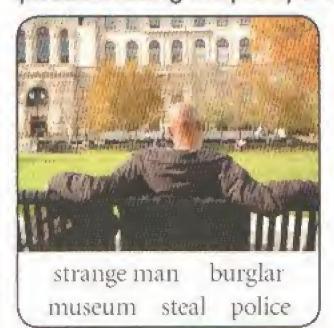
7. The burglar stole money from the hotel.

## B. Read again and put the pictures in order. Write 1-5.

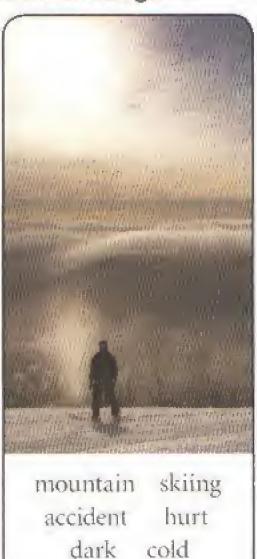


## 4. SPEAK

Talk in pairs. Imagine you were at one of the places below and something strange happened. Ask and answer questions using the prompts and the words given.



- · When / it / happen?
- · Where / be / you?
- · Who / be / with you?
- · What / happen?
- · What / you / do?
- · How / you / feel?
- · What / you / do / in the end?



## 5.WRITE

## A story

When writing a story:

· use adverbs like suddenly, luckily, unfortunately.

Suddenly, four men dressed in black ran out from behind the trees.

He wanted to kill you, but luckily, we caught him. The burglar hit me on the head and, unfortunately, I lost my memory.

use direct speech to make it more interesting.

"Look out!" I shouted, but the man didn't hear me.

## A. Complete with suddenly, luckily or unfortunately.

- 1. I was shocked when I saw the burglar but, Luchile he didn't see me.
- 2. its for a tole, Debbie lost her concert ticket.
- 3. Yesterday, I was at a friend's house. Juddenly, the lights went out.
- 4. We were in the park when <u>udduly</u>, we saw a huge dog in front of us. We were terrified!
- 5. Last weekend I decided to go swimming but, unfortunately it started raining.
- B. Choose one of the pictures in activity 4 and write a story.

Write the events in chronological order. Use the Past Simple and the adverbs suddenly, luckily, unfortunately.



## **D** Round-up

## VOCABULARY

### A. Match.

a. of heights 1. pass

b. a record 2. go

3. be afraid c. the phone

4. do d. water sports

5. break e. an exam

6. lose f. my memory

7. pick up g. sightseeing

## B. Circle the correct words.

- 1. What courses did you get / take at college?
- 2. Shhh! Hide / Wave in the wardrobe and don't come out! There's a burglar in our house!
- 3. When did Agatha Christie die / kill?
- 4. That man over there stole / sold my bag! Let's call the police.
- 5. Who stars / wins in The Dark Knight? Is it Christian Bale?
- 6. Chris Carter invented / directed The X-Files: I want to believe. It's an interesting film.

## C. Choose a, b or c.

1.	, when I got to the gym last night, the					
	lights went out as	nd I couldn't wor	k out.			
	a. Unfortunately	b. Luckily	c. Suddenly			
2.	Fred Astaire was	a great	_, singer and			
	actor. His musica	ıls were very popu	ılar.			
	a. burglar	b. writer	c. dancer			
3.	Please, don't	to ring Ke	lly tonight.			
	a. remember	b. imagine	c. forget			
4.	This mystery	is a best s	eller. It sold over			
	a million copies l	last year.				
	a. story	b. course	c. novel			
5.	It's not	_ to swim in the s	sea when there			
	isn't a lifeguard o	on the beach.				
	a. successful	b. safe	c. shocked			

6.	My sister was bo	rn blind but she ne	ever
	She went to scho	ol, got a degree in	Biology and
	now she's a scien	tist.	
	a. gave up	b. got over	c. got away

### GRAMMAR

- D. Complete with the Past Simple of the verbs in brackets.
- A: Guess what! I (1) \_\_\_\_\_\_ (see) Mrs Jackson last night!
- B: Who's she?
- A: Don't you remember her? She (2) (be) the Maths teacher at our school.
- B: Really? I (3) (think) her name was Jones.
- A: No. Mrs Jones (4) \_\_\_\_\_\_(teach) English.
- B: Oh, yeah you're right! I (5) \_\_\_\_\_ (not be) very good at Maths. I (6) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_(fail) lots of Mrs Jackson's tests.
- 2.
- A: What's wrong? You look very tired.
- B: I (7) dead the (not sleep) well last night.
- A: Why? (8) I decide (you/have) work to do?
- B: No, but I (9) \_\_\_\_\_\_ (hear) a loud noise at around 2am and (10) \_\_\_\_\_ (wake up). I (11) continue (not can) sleep after that.
- A: What (12) 12 (be) it?
- B: I don't know.

### E. Circle the correct words.

- 1. Charlie speaks Japanese very good / well. He lived in Japan when he was a teenager.
- 2. Tom wants to become a successful / successfully marathon runner and break the world record some day.
- 3. Vicky is still a baby. She can't speak clear / clearly.
- 4. That lift isn't safe / safely. We should use this one.
- 5. The music is really loud / loudly in here. Let's go outside. I need to talk to you.
- 6. I can easy / easily pass the Biology test but I need your help in Physics.

F. Choose a, b or	С.		H. Complete the questions for the answers below.		
1 rut	n fast when you were	e 5 years old?	1. A: your degree?		
a. Can you	b. Could you	c. Were you	B: I got it in 2003.		
2. Kathy	terrified after th	ne burglary at	2. A: fishing yesterday		
her house.			B: No, we didn't, but we went scuba-diving.		
a. wasn't	b. were	(c) was	3. A: when you were		
3. Ben and Harr	y got their degree th	ree years	four years old?  B: No, of course I couldn't read!		
			4. A: When were ou com?		
a. last	b. ago	c. yesterday	B: I was born in 1992.		
4. What time	Jack leave t		5. A: Where <u>ded the police</u> cottole the burglar?		
a. was	b. could	c. did	B: The police caught him in the park.		
	up basketball at				
a. take	b. took		SPEAK		
6. Mary	her sunglasses. I		Talk in pairs.		
where they are		JO YOU KHOW	Student A: Imagine that you went out with your cousins last night. Tell Student B about it.		
a. could find	b. can't find	c. can find	Student B: Student A went out with his/her cousins last night and you want to know about		
COMMUNIC	CATION		his/her night out. Ask him:  • where they went		
G. Choose a or b	).		• what they did		
1. I was very tire	d and fell asleep in o	class vesterday.	· who else was with them		
a. How embar	-	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	<ul> <li>if anything interesting happened</li> </ul>		
b. For a couple					
b. For a coup.	o or nours.		WRITE		
2 Um sains to th	ha achaol mannion ta	miaht)	Write an e-mail to a friend of yours giving him/her		
a. Look out!	he school reunion to	migne:	your news about the night out you discussed in the speaking activity.		
b. Have a grea	t time!				
			SELF-ASSESSMENT		
3. What's the ma	itter?		Read the following and tick the appropriate boxes.		
a. You missed	out.		For the points you are unsure of, refer back to the relevant sections in the module.		
B, I failed the	test.				
			Now I can		
4. Oh, no! There	's a burglar in the he	ouse!	> use the Past Simple		
	down and call the po		> talk about past experiences and events		
	say was 'Help!'		> talk about my school/college/university years		
D. Mil i Counci	say was ricip.		> talk and write about past holidays		
€ Th			> talk and write about famous people		
5. The phone is i	inging.		> say what I could do in the past		
(a) Pick it up!			> talk about my talents and abilities		
b. Give up!			> tell a story		
			> write a story		

## Culture page

A. Look at the pictures and the title of the text. What do you know about the education system in your country? Do you know anything about the British education system? Listen, read and check your answers.

# The British Education System

In England, Wales and Northern Ireland about 10 million students go to one of the 30,000 schools.

## Primary Education

Primary education starts at the age of 5.

Primary schools consist of infant schools for students five to seven years old, junior schools for children seven to eleven years old and combined infant and junior schools for both age groups.

## Secondary Education

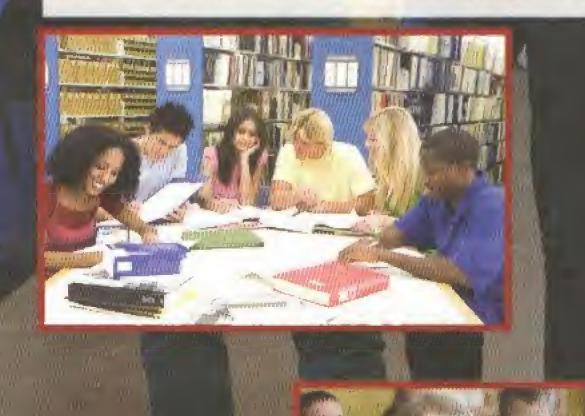
For most students, secondary education starts at the age of eleven. From the age of 11-14 students study subjects like Music, Maths, Science, English, etc. At the age of 14, they enter a two-year process until they take their GCSE exams. The GCSE is the end of compulsory education for students in the UK. After that, they can leave school and look for a job. Or they can continue studying for two years and do their A-levels. A-levels are common entrance exams for university.

## B. Read the text again and complete the chart below.

5-7	infant		
		primary education	
	general subjects		
	general subjects GCSE 16-18	secondary education	
16-18			
18+	university - college		

## Higher Education

About 1/3 of young people go on to higher education at the age of 18. You usually need three years to get a degree. Nearly all UK universities and colleges are public institutions and they have a good reputation worldwide. The most famous universities are Oxford and Cambridge.





You can find more information on this topic in the Student's Area at www.mmpublications.com.



## Events Discuss: ▶ What kind of events do you attend? Do you celebrate important events in your life with other people? ▶ How do you celebrate important events in your life? Flick through the module and find... a protest march people talking on the phone ▶ an e-mail inviting someone to a party a strange race a poster advertising a music festival In this module you will learn... to talk about future arrangements to write an e-mail giving information to make requests and respond to them to express obligation to describe an event to make suggestions to talk about animals to wish people well in different situations to invite someone to an event to accept and refuse an invitation to write an e-mail of invitation

## 6a Don't miss it!

## 1.VOCABULARY

Complete with the missing words. Then listen and check your answers.

### Dates:

We write: 23 May or 23rd May We say: the twenty-third of May

in + seasons/months

on + dates

M	T	W	Т	F	S	S
1st first	2 <sup>nd</sup> second	3rd third	4 <sup>th</sup>	5 <sup>th</sup>	6th sixth	7th seventh
8 <sup>th</sup> eighth	9 <sup>th</sup> ninth	10 <sup>th</sup>	11 <sup>th</sup> eleventh	12 <sup>th</sup> twelfth	13 <sup>th</sup> thirteenth	14 <sup>th</sup> fourteenth
15 <sup>th</sup> fifteenth	16 <sup>th</sup> sixteenth	17 <sup>th</sup> seventeenth	18 <sup>th</sup> eighteenth	19 <sup>th</sup> nineteenth	20 <sup>th</sup> twentieth	21st twenty-first
22 <sup>nd</sup>	23 <sup>rd</sup>	24 <sup>th</sup>	25 <sup>th</sup>	26 <sup>th</sup>	27 <sup>th</sup>	28 <sup>th</sup>
twenty- second	twenty- third	twenty- fourth		twenty- sixth	twenty- seventh	twenty- eighth
29 <sup>th</sup>	30 <sup>th</sup>	3151				

January
February
March
May
June
August
October
December

tenth July November thirty-first twenty-fifth April fourth

September

## 2.READ

thirtieth

A. Read the poster. Then listen and read the dialogue. Which of the events are Dylan, Max and Connor going to attend?

## music festival against piracy

Monday, 19th June 'The Brunettes' - 9pm Come and enjoy some cool jazz music!

> Tuesday, 20th June 'Shark Attack' - 8.30pm For all you rock lovers out there!

Wednesday, 21st June 'The Doggy Bags' - 10pm For pop music fans!

Thursday, 22nd June 'Lemon-aid' - 12pm 'Q-T' - 5pm

A whole day party with two R&B bands, a song competition and interesting prizes!

BILTON PARK 19th - 22nd June

> Protect artists! Stop music piracy!

At the festival find out

about:

- how bad music piracy is for artists and their music
- how to protect music and artists against piracy.
- how to download music safely

## 3.GRAMMAR

## **FUTURE** be going to

Read the examples and complete the rule.

A: What are you going to do this summer?

B: I'm going to visit my cousins in Canada in July.

A: Is the concert going to take place next weekend?

B: Yes, it is, but it isn't going to take place at the stadium. It's going to take place in the park.

verb be + \_\_\_\_\_ + base form of verb

Grammar Reference p.133

## 4. PRACTICE

Complete the sentences with the Future be going to and the verbs in the box.

	build	not buy	be	have	come	not attend
		time		>	/ou	
2.		bourhood			v supern	narket in my
		ise she's w			oncert n	ext Saturday
4.		on't have t			s this we	ek because
5.	I		_ in P	vfadrid :	from 10tl	h to 13th May.
		estival?	_ Ton	У		_ with us to



Dylan Hey, did you see the poster about the festival?

Max What festival?

Dylan The music festival against piracy.

Max Sounds interesting. When is it going to take place?

Dylan Next week.

Max Which bands are going to be there?

Dylan Shark Attack, The Doggy Bags, Lemon-aid...

Max We can't miss Shark Attack, that's for sure.

Connor Yeah, they're performing on Tuesday, I think.

Dylan We're definitely going. There's also going to be a song competition on the last day, and I'm going to enter.

Connor What? Are you actually going to get on the stage and sing?

Dylan Yes, I am and I'm going to win first prize.

Connor Yeah, right.

Max You're just going to embarrass us!

### B. Read again and answer the questions.

- 1. When can jazz fans go to the music festival?
- 2. What kind of music do The Doggy Bags play?
- 3. When's the party?
- 4. How did Dylan find out about the festival?
- 5. On which day(s) is Dylan definitely going to attend the festival?
- 6. According to Dylan's friends, is Dylan going to win?

## 5. SPEAK

Talk in pairs.

**Student A:** Look at the poster in activity 2 and decide which events you are going to attend.

Then answer Student B's questions about your plans for next week.

**Student B:** Ask Student A questions about his/ her plans for next week. Use the prompts given.

- · What / do / next week?
- · Which / bands / perform?
- · Which day(s) / attend?
- · What time / go?
- · Who / go / with?

What are you going to do next week?
I'm going (to go) to a music festival.

## 6.WRITE

Write an e-mail to a friend giving him/her information about the music festival and telling him/her about the events you are going to attend. Use ideas from activity 5.

## 60 Can you do me a favour?

## 1. VOCABULARY

Listen to the pairs of sentences. Can you guess what the highlighted words/phrases mean?

- 1. Please take my dress to the dry-cleaner's. It's dirty. Please pick up my dress from the dry-cleaner's.
- 2. I sometimes borrow CDs from my friends because I don't have many. I sometimes lend CDs to my friends.
- 3. Jake made/arranged an appointment with the dentist for next Monday. Jake cancelled his appointment with the dentist because he had work to do.



Learn new words in context (in sentences describing situations). This way, it is easier to remember them.

## 2. READ



A. Listen and read. What does Cindy do?





Cindy Hi, Fox. It's me Cindy. Can you talk?

Sure, what's up, Cindy? Is everything ready for the Fox

awards ceremony?

Cindy Almost, I just have to make a couple of phone calls.

Could you pick up my suit from the dry-cleaner's?

Cindy Of course. Anything else?

Will you arrange a meeting with my manager for Fox

tomorrow?

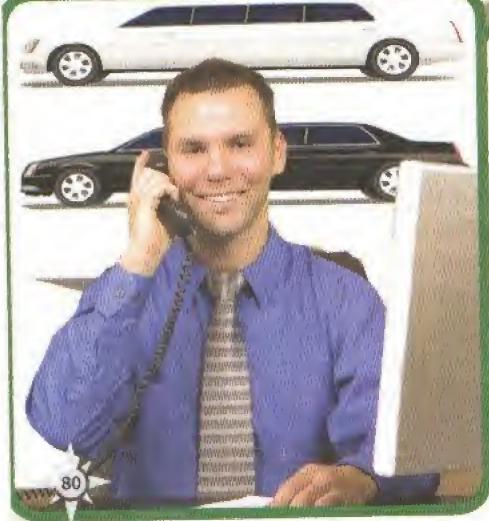
Cindy Of course, I will.

And did you book a limo for the awards ceremony? Fox

Cindy But I'm going to give you a lift there. It's not far.

No, I have to arrive in a limo, Cindy. It's my big Fox night. Can you arrange it?

Cindy Let me see what I can do.



Good afternoon. Alan's Limos, how may I help you? Alan

Cindy Hello, I need a limo for the evening of the 17th. Could you...

I'm afraid we're fully booked for that evening. Is it for the awards Alan

ceremony?

Cindy That's right. What am I going to do? Fox isn't going to be happy, I

have to find a limo for him.

Is that Fox Marshall? The actor? Alan

Cindy That's right. I'm his PA.

Listen, a friend of mine is a big fan of Fox, and he owns a limo Alan

company, too.

Cindy Would you give him a call for me?

Certainly. Don't worry, we can't let Fox arrive without a limo, can we? Alan

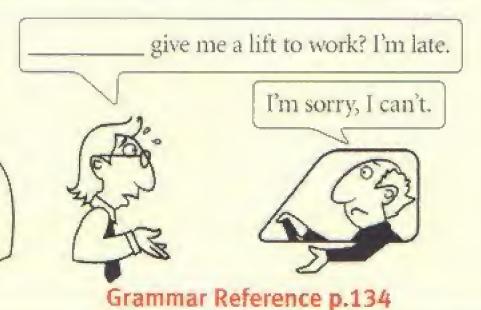
Cindy Great.

## 3.GRAMMAR Can I use the phone?

A. can, could, may, will, would for requests

Look and complete the dialogues with the phrases in the box. Can you think of any other answers to the requests?

Can you Will you May I Would you Could I Could you



B. THE VERB have to (affirmative)

Read the examples. When do we use the verb have to?

- · When you go to the cinema, you have to buy a ticket.
- · Mark has to get up early tomorrow because he has a meeting at 9am.

## 4.PRACTICE

Write requests and then write answers refusing and giving an excuse with have to. Use the prompts given.

- 1. A: give me / lift / station?
  - B: sorry / go shopping
  - A: Could you give me a lift to the station?

Sure.

- B: I'm sorry, I have to go shopping.
- 2. A: borrow / MP3 player?

B: afraid / give / to / brother

3. A: come / dentist / with me?

B: sorry / study

A:

4. A: lend / car?

B: afraid / pick up / parents / from station

À: \_\_\_\_\_

## B. Read again and answer the questions.

- 1. What is happening on the evening of the 17th?
- 2. Who is Fox Marshall?
- 3. Who does Fox want to meet tomorrow?
- 4. How does Fox want to arrive at the ceremony?
- 5. Why does Cindy call Alan?
- 6. What is Alan going to do to help Cindy?

## 5.PRONUNCIATION



Listen and repeat. What do you notice about the intonation of the questions below?

- 1. May I have a glass of water?
- 2. Could you drive us to the shopping centre?
- 3. Would you please help me with the housework?
- 4. Can you lend me some money?
- 5. Will you pick up the children from school?
- 6. Could I please borrow this jacket?

## 6.LISTEN



- A. Listen to a conversation. What's the relationship between the man and the woman?
- B. Listen again and tick the things Ms Atkinson has to do today.

888888888888888888888888888888888888888	888
Monday 21st	
phone John Dawson	
meet Mr Hunter	
go to dentist's	
phone Dad	
pick up daughter from school	

## 7.SPEAK

Talk in pairs. Make requests and respond to them.

Can you do me a favour? Will you give me a lift to ...? Sure... / I'm sorry, but...

## 6C Join in the fun

## 1. READ

A. Read the title of the text and look at the pictures. Can you guess which event this is?

Do you know anything about it? Listen, read and compare your answers.

## ILGE UOOO



Steatyoo Chagan

Every year, on the last Monday of May, the people of Brockworth, in Gloucestershire, England, organise quite an unusual event: the *Cooper's Hill Cheese Rolling*.

This event is at least 200 years old.

People chase a round block of cheese down a steep hill. The aim is to catch the rolling cheese. It's not easy and this rarely happens because the cheese moves at a speed of 70mph. So, the winner is the first person to cross the finish line at the bottom of the hill.

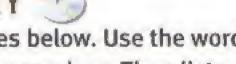
There are cheese rolling races for all ages so everybody can take part.

All you have to do is stand at the top of the hill, wait for the command and be quick and careful, because you can end up rolling downhill just like the cheese. Seems dangerous? Well, competitors and even spectators can get injured during the races, so there are paramedics everywhere, at the top and bottom of the hill. For something a bit safer, try the uphill race. In this race, all competitors just run up the hill.

The winners of all the races get a cheese as a prize. The competitors in second and third place receive a small amount of money (adults: £10 - £5 / children: £5).

So? Are you a daredevil? Just remember! Choose the right footwear and join in the fun!

## 2. VOCABULARY



Complete the sentences below. Use the words in bold and the endings -or and -er. Then listen and check.

- 1. Jonathan can swim very well. He's a great
- 2. Matt runs really fast. He wants to become a
- 3. A lot of people visit Paris every year. All want to go to the Eiffel Tower.
- 4. I'm sure that John is going to win this race. He was last year's \_\_\_\_\_, too.
- 5. Adam is never happy when he loses a match. He doesn't like being a \_\_\_\_\_

## 3.GRAMMAR

## COMPOUNDS of some, any, no, every

Read the examples. Which one refers to people, which to things and which to places? What is the difference between anything and nothing?

- · Mark came fifth in the race so he didn't win anything.
- I have nothing to wear to the interview.
- · Everyone at the park wanted to take part in the race.
- · Let's go somewhere tonight. It's my birthday.

## Complete the table.

	PEOPLE	THINGS	PLACES
some	someone somebody		somewhere
any	anyone		
no	no one		nowhere
every		everything	

Grammar Reference p.134

### B. Read again and complete the sentences.

- 1. Cooper's Hill Cheese Rolling takes place every May, in \_\_\_\_\_\_.
- 2. The first cheese rolling race took place about ago.
- 3. The \_\_\_\_ can't always catch the cheese because it moves very fast.
- 4. There are paramedics at the race because people can
- 5. The winner's prize is\_

## 4. PRACTICE

Circle the correct words.

- 1. Kelly went shopping last Saturday but she didn't buy something / anything / nothing. Everything / Everywhere / Something was expensive.
- 2. A: I'm really hungry. I'd like to have something / anything / nothing for lunch.
  - B: Let's go somewhere / anywhere / something together.
  - A: Sorry, but I can't go anybody / nowhere / anywhere right now. I have a meeting.
- 3. A: Where's John?
  - B: Look in his room.
  - A: I did, but there's someone / anyone / no one there. He's anywhere / everywhere / nowhere in the house.
- 4. I called everywhere / everybody / somebody and told them to come to my party on Sunday. I have anything / everything / nothing ready and I'm really excited!

## 5.LISTEN



Listen to part of a radio show. A reporter is talking about a race. Complete the flyer below.

WORLD RONMAN CHAMPIONSHIP					
in Kailua-Kona in (1)					
(2) 3.8km!	I				
Ride (3) km!					
(4) 42km!					
Date: 17th (5)					

### 6.SPEAK

Talk in pairs. Discuss an event that takes place in your city/town. Talk about the following:

- · What is the event called?
- When does the event take place?
- What do people do during the event?
- · Who takes part in the event?
- · Is it dangerous at all?
- What does the winner get?

## 6d Take action

## 1. VOCABULARY



Listen and repeat. Which of these animals are farm animals, wild animals or both?



















duck

elephant

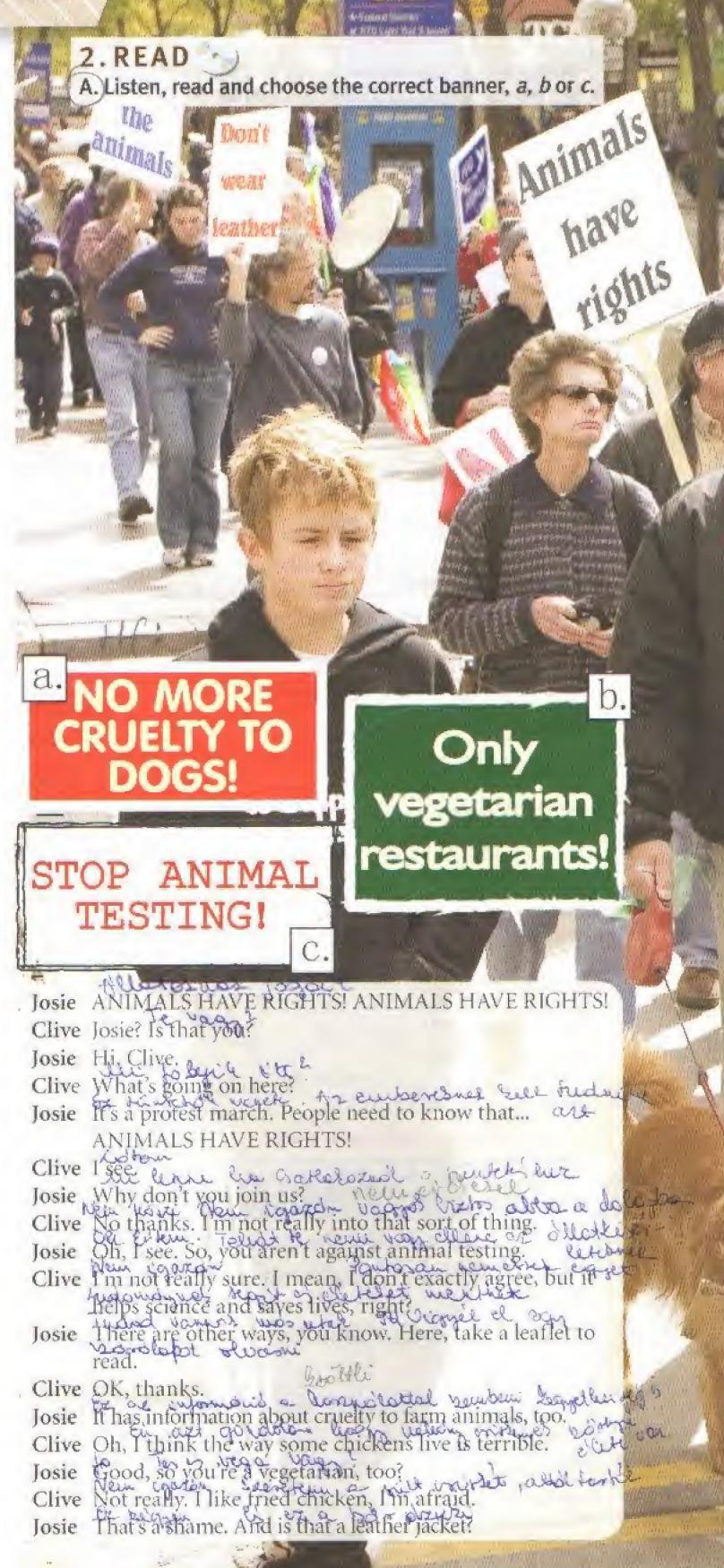












## 3.GRAMMAR

## LET'S..., HOW ABOUT ...?, WHY DON'T WE/YOU ...?

Complete the sentences below with join or joining. When do we use the expressions in bold?

Let's	the	protest	march.
		-	

How about \_\_\_\_\_ the protest march?

Why don't we \_\_\_\_\_ the protest march?

Grammar Reference p.134

## 4. PRACTICE

Complete with Let's, How about or Why don't.

A: It's Amy's birthday tomorrow and I need to get her something. (1) \_\_\_\_\_ giving me a few ideas?

B: (2) \_\_\_\_\_ you get her a leather jacket?

A: She doesn't like wearing leather. And I don't want to buy her clothes again.

B: Then (3) \_\_\_\_\_ getting her a pet this year?

A: Fantastic idea! (4) \_\_\_\_\_ go to the pet shop.

B: I think I saw a nice little rabbit there yesterday.

(5)\_\_\_\_\_ you buy her that?

A: Maybe. (6) \_\_\_\_\_ visit the pet shop for ideas.

B: OK.

Clive	Ermm It's not mine, actually. But it is
	A cow died so you can wear that, you
Josie	A cow died so you can wear that, you
	knowedeleau
Clive	Lsuppose it did. Listen, are you tree later?
Josie	Yes, why?
Clive	How about having lunch together? There's a place round the corner with
	There's a place round the corner with
	great burgers.
Josie	I don't think so.
Clive	Oh, right. They have salads, too! Josie!
,	Josie!

- B. Read again and write J for Josie, C for Clive or B for Both.
- 1. This person is taking part in a protest march.
- 2. This person is against testing on animals.
- 3. This person believes that some farm animals live in terrible conditions.
- 4. This person is probably a vegetarian.
- 5. This person is wearing something made from an animal.
- 6. This person asks the other out.

## 5.PRONUNCIATION



A. Listen and repeat. What's the difference between a, b and c?

a. cat

b. duck

c. farm

B. Listen and tick the sound you hear.

	cat /ae/	duck /ʌ/	farm /a:/
march			
rabbit			
lunch			
jacket			
giraffe			
thanks			
monkey			

## 6.SPEAK

Talk in small groups. Look at the picture. Imagine that you and your friends want to do something to save the river and the fish. Discuss and make suggestions using the prompts, as in the example.



- · make / posters
- organise / protest march
- · give out / leaflets
- · write article / newspaper
- clean / river
- · ask / people / for help

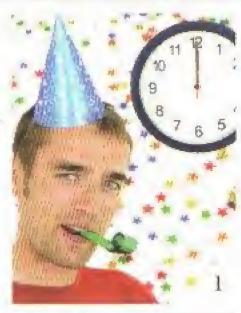
Let's do something to save the river. OK. How about making ...? Great idea. Why don't we also ...?

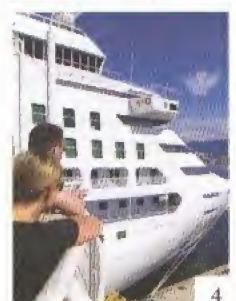
## 6e Special days

## 1. VOCABULARY

Match the phrases a-f with the pictures 1-6. Then listen and check.

- a. Happy New Year!
- b. Congratulations!
- c. Have a nice trip!
- d. Get well soon!
- e. Happy Birthday!
- f. Good luck!





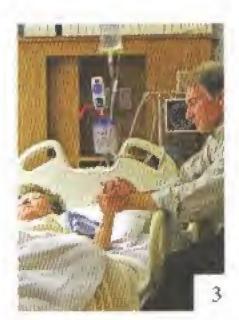




to be brilliant!

See you later,

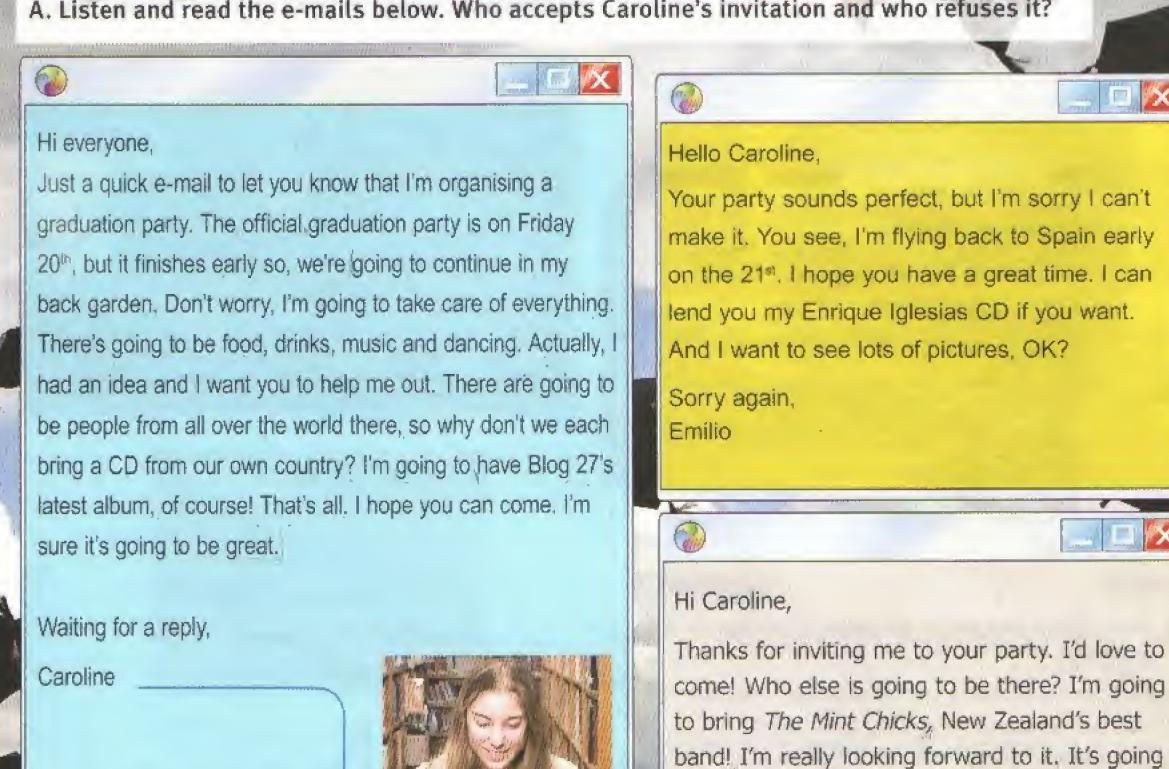
Brett







A. Listen and read the e-mails below. Who accepts Caroline's invitation and who refuses it?



## 3.LISTEN

Listen to Kate inviting four friends to a party and match the names with the sentences.

Freddie

a. would like to go but can't.

Will

b. doesn't want to go and isn't going.

Ursula

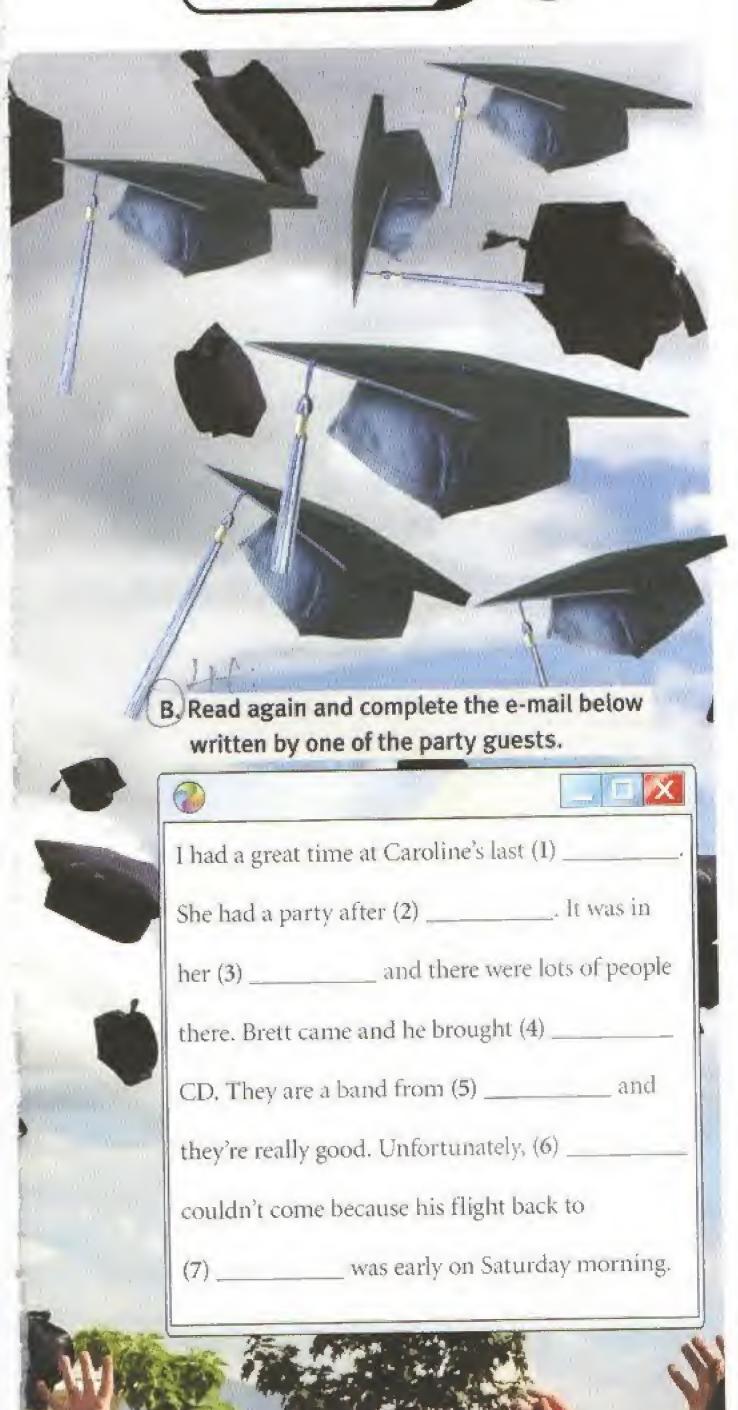
c. wants to go and is going.

Diane

d. doesn't want to go but is going.

While listening, try to understand the general idea, not every single word.





## 4. SPEAK & WRITE

Set phrases to invite and accept or refuse an invitation

## Inviting

## AT THE BEGINNING

- · Would you like to come to ...?
- · How about coming to ...?
- · I'm writing to invite you to...
- · I'd like to invite you to...
- · I just want to let you know that I...

### AT THE END

- · I hope you can make it.
- I really want you to come.
- Waiting for your reply.

## Accepting

- · I'm writing to thank you for the invitation.
- Sounds great/perfect/brilliant!
- · Thanks for inviting me.
- · I'd love to come.
- · How could I say no?
- · I'm really looking forward to it.

## Refusing

- · I'm sorry but I have to...
- · I'm afraid I can't make it because...
- · I'd like to come but... Maybe some other time.
- · It was nice of you to invite me but...

### A. ROLE PLAY

Talk in groups of three. Use expressions from above.

**Student A:** Invite your friends to an event / on a night out / on a holiday. Tell them all about your plans and answer their questions.

**Student B:** Refuse Student A's invitation and give a reason.

**Student C:** Accept Student A's invitation and ask him/her questions to find out:

- · Where / go?
- · Who / go with?
- · When / go?
- · Where / meet?
- · What / do there?
- · What time / meet?

Would you like to ...?
I'm afraid I....
Sure! Sounds...

B. Write an e-mail to a friend inviting him/her to an event / on a night out / on a holiday.

Don't forget to use set phrases to invite in your e-mail.



## 6 Round-up

VOCABUL A. Write:	ARY	
three months		
three animals	_>	
three ordinals	_1	.,
B. Choose a, b		
1. The of	the competition ge	ets £2000.
(a. winner	b. spectator	c. loser
2. Can you	the kids from so	chool? I'm very bus
a. arrange	b. pick up	c. attend
3. Max, can you	an appoint	ment with Zoe for
tomorrow? I h	nave to see her.	
a. cancel	b. take	c. arrange
4. Can I	our pencil? I don'	t have one.
a. borrow	b. lend	c. own
5. Charlie sent n	ne a(n) to h	is wedding.
a. graduation	b. invitation	c. leaflet
6. All to th	ne zoo want to see	the sharks.
a. people	b. visitors	c. visits
7. The concert is	going to be great.	Don't it!
a. miss	b. cancel	c. lose
8. My brother w	ants to take	in the pizza eating
competition.		
a. up	b. place	c. part
GRAMMAR	2	
C. Complete th	e dialogues with	the Future be
going to of the	he verbs in brack	ets.
1.		
A: Let's go to the	e protest march to	morrow.
B: I'm afraid I c	an't. 1	_ (visit) my cousin
Sophia tomo	rrow.	
A: Come on! Yo	u have to come.	
B: Where	it	(take) place
A: In the city ce	ntre. So,	you
	(come)?	

B: OK, but I \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to Sophia's first.

2.		
		(take) part in
	the race, Mark?	
B:	Of course. And I	(win) first prize,
	The winner	
A:	Really? Then I	(take) part, too.
B:	you a	ctually(swim
	for two hours?	
A:	No, I'm only joking.	
D.	Complete the dialog	ues with compounds of
	some, any, no and e	
1.		
A:	There's	here. What time is the
	meeting?	
	-	e did go?
		ne office upstairs. Come on
	let's check it out. I thin	
2.		
	Where did you go last	weekend?
	, I stay	
	What did you do?	
		I was very tired and I slept
	all day.	
	You're so lazy. Get up!	Let's do or
	goton	
3.		
A:	I can't find my sungla	sses .
	Did you look under th	
	· ·	I even looked in
	the car.	
B:	Maybe	took them.
	Who?	
В:	Your sister.	
4:	No, I don't think so. S	he never takes
	without telling me.	
	Circle the correct wo	rds.
	l'ina can't go out. She h	
	-r-	hotel room for us in Boston?
	- 1	give / giving him a call?
	-	wearing your leather jacket
	tonight?	The state of the s
	Will / May I use your	phone?
		ve to get / getting up early
	tomorrow morning.	to Bert Berring up carry
	contour ow morning.	

## COMMUNICATION

F. What would you say in the following situations? Use the words in bold.

- 1. You want a glass of water. (could)
- A colleague wants to go out with you, but you can't make it tonight. (afraid)
- 3. You want to invite a friend to a music festival. (how)
- G. Match.
- 1. Which concert are you going to attend?
- 2. I'm not looking forward to my trip.
- 3. Don't miss the awards ceremony tonight.
- 4. Do me a favour, please.
- 5. I'm taking part in an art competition.

- 4. You want your PA to arrange a meeting with the bank manager. (will)
- A friend wants you to go shopping with her, but you have an appointment with the dentist. (have to)
- 6. You want to borrow your friend's camera. (can)
- a. Good luck!
- b. Certainly.
- c. That's a shame.
- d. Well, I'm definitely going to Lemon-Aid.
- e. I'm going to watch it from the start. That's for sure.

## SPEAK

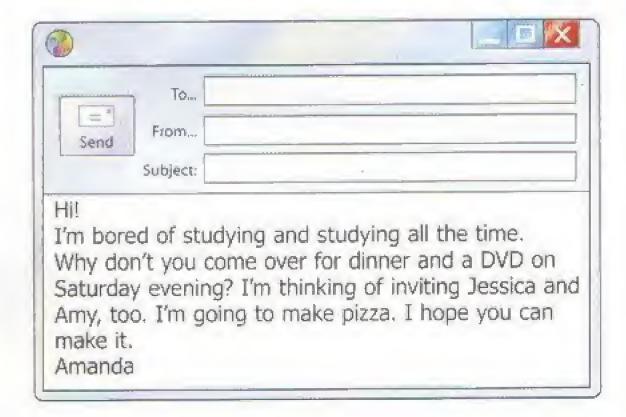
Talk in pairs. Use the ideas below and make up a conversation.

## Student B Student A Answer the telephone. Greet your friend and say it's you speaking on the phone. Greet your friend and ask him/her how he/she is. Say how you are and then ask your friend what he/she is doing tonight. Tell your friend that you have something to do, but that you are free tomorrow night. Invite your friend to go out with you tomorrow night. Accept the invitation and ask where he/she wants to go. Suggest different places. Discuss the places and choose where you want to go. Agree with your friend's choice. Thank your friend and say goodbye. Say goodbye.

### WRITE

Look at Amanda's e-mail below and write an e-mail to reply. In your e-mail you should:

- · thank Amanda
- · say that you can't go
- give an excuse
- · suggest going somewhere with her next weekend



## SELF-ASSESSMENT

Read the following and tick the appropriate boxes. For the points you are unsure of, refer back to the relevant sections in the module.

Now I can	
> make future arrangements	
> write an e-mail giving information	
> make requests and respond to them	
> express obligation	
> talk about an event in my city/town	
> make suggestions	
> talk about animals	
> wish people well in different situations	
> invite someone to an event	
> accept and refuse an invitation	
> write an e-mail of invitation	

## Cross-curricular page

## Science

A. What do extinct, extinct in the wild and endangered mean? Listen, read and find out.

## ADMALS in DANGER

extinct

extinct in the wild



endangered

The Thylacine, also called the Tasmanian Tiger or Wolf, became extinct in Australia thousands of



years ago, but continued to live on the island of Tasmania until the

20th century. People hunted them till extinction and the last one died in a zoo in 1936.

Dodos lived on the island of Mauritius and they became extinct in the 17th century. When sailors first arrived on the island, they

didn't hunt
them very much
because they
didn't taste
nice. But the
sailors destroyed
the forest and
brought other
animals, like



dogs, cats and rats onto the island. These animals ate dodo eggs and now dodos don't exist any more.

There are about 150
Barbary lions in the world and they all live in zoos. They are very big animals and can weigh up to 270kg. There were



Barbary lions in the Tower
of London from the 13th
century until 1835
when zookeepers
moved them to
London Zoo.

"Do me a favour"

Go to page 127.

At the Charles Darwin Research Station on the island of Santa Cruz there is a giant tortoise. His name is Lonesome George and he is the last known Pinta island tortoise in the world. He is 60-90 years old and he is in good health. He is quite lonely, though.

The snow
leopard
lives high in
the mountains
of Central

Asia. There are 4500-7000 snow leopards in the wild but people rarely see them. They are great hunters and can jump 14 metres.



The blue whale is the biggest animal

ever to live on Earth. Blue whales can be 33 metres long and weigh 180 tonnes. They're endangered because people (whalers) hunt them.

## B. Read again and answers the questions.

- 1. When did the Thylacine become extinct?
- 2. Why didn't the sailors hunt dodos?
- 3. How many Barbary lions are there in the world today?
- 4. Where does Lonesome George live?
- 5. Where do snow leopards live?
- 6. Why are blue whales an endangered species?

You can find more information on this topic in the Student's Area at www.mmpublications.com.

## One of a kind In this module you will learn... to talk about prices to express preference to talk about clothes Discuss: to ask for and give an opinion to use language related to shopping Do you enjoy visiting unique places? to identify and describe objects ▶ What characteristics make someone unique? to talk about sizes to make comparisons to ask for and give directions Flick through the module and find... to read a map > two superheroes to talk and write about places in a city/town to describe people (physical appearance, unusual means of transport personality) pets and their owners to write a description of a person people shopping to distinguish between British and one of the highest buildings in the world American English



## C. Listen and read. What does the woman buy?



Shop assistant So, did you find a skirt?
Woman Yes, I like this red one.
Shop assistant What size did you choose?

Woman Medium. The large one was too big on me. I

also tried on this white top and it fits me very

well.

Shop assistant Nice. And we have a 30% discount on those

tops.

Woman Really? How much is it, then? Shop assistant Let me see... It costs £20.

Woman Great.

Shop assistant Would you like to pay in cash or by credit card?

Woman Credit card.

Shop assistant OK. That's £95 altogether.

Woman Oh no! I don't have it with me. It's OK, here's £100.

Shop assistant Thank you very much. Here's £5 change and

your receipt.

## D. Read again and complete the missing information on the receipt.

TEM COLOUR	SIZE	DISCOUNT	PRICE
Skirt		0%	75
	small		
		TOTAL	95
		CASH	!:
		CHANGI	E:

## 3. GRAMMAR

## A. one / ones

Read the examples. What do the words one and ones refer to?

The black jacket is nice but I like the blue one.
I think these gloves are horrible. I prefer the red ones.

## B. too / enough

Read the examples. What's the difference between too and enough?

This T-shirt doesn't fit me.

It's too small. / It isn't big enough.



Grammar Reference p.134

## 4.PRACTICE

### Circle the correct words.

1.

A: Look at those beautiful boots!

B: Which (1) one / ones?

A: The brown (2) one / ones over there.

B: Oh, yes. They're lovely and you can wear them with a skirt.

A: Yeah with my brown (3) one / ones.

B: The short (4) one / ones, right?

A: Yes, how much are they?

B: €160.

A: Oh! That's (5) too / enough expensive for me. Come on, let's look somewhere else.

2.

A: Did any of those dresses fit you, or were they all (6) too / enough long?

B: I don't think I'm tall (7) too / enough for this kind of dress.

A: This yellow (8) one / ones was OK.

B: No, I didn't like that (9) one / ones. Yellow isn't my colour.

A: Don't worry, I can find something else for you.

B: Take these shorts, too. Could you please try to find some green (10) one / ones?

A: OK.

## 5.PRONUNCIATION



A. Listen and repeat. Notice the stressed words and how the stress affects the meaning.

I prefer the red skirt. (I don't want any

other colour.)

I prefer the red skirt. (I don't want any other item of clothing.)

## B. Listen and repeat. Underline the stressed word in the sentences.

1. I don't have a leather bag.

2. I think Melanie has a purple hat.

3. Donna has short black hair.

4. How much are the brown sandals?

5. I'd like the cotton shirt, please.

6. Can I try on the silver earrings?

## 6.SPEAK

### **ROLE PLAY**

Student A go to page 122. Student B go to page 125.

## 7 D Good looks

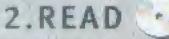
## 1. VOCABULARY



Match the pictures with the sentences. Then listen and check your answers.

- a. Brooke is a beautiful slim woman with long wavy brown hair.
- b. Tony isn't young. He's in his 50s. He's overweight.
- c. Connor is a handsome tall man in his late 20s. He has short dark hair.
- d. Sandy is quite chubby and she has fair hair.
- e. William is Sandy's son. He has curly fair hair.
- f. Maya is a middle-aged woman with medium-length straight black hair.



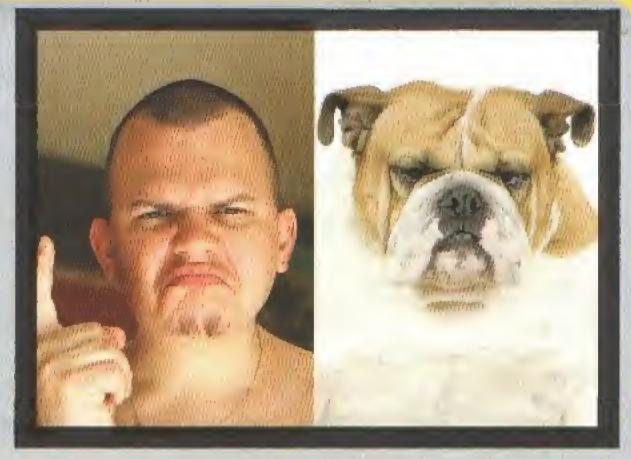


A. Read the title of the article and look at the pictures. What do you think the text is about? Listen, read and check your answers.



A lot of psychologists say that dogs look like their owners, but is this true? The weekly magazine 'Petz' took separate pictures of 30 dog owners and their dogs. The readers' task was to find the true match. It was easier than we thought. Have a look at some of our matches. It's really interesting!





Gary is in his late 30s. He's tall and slim and he loves going for long walks on the beach with his best friend, Diesel. "We love the sea," says Gary. They both have beautiful blue eyes, but Gary admits that Diesel is more handsome than he is. Everybody wants to play with him when they go out together.

Tyler is a bit chubby and so is his dog, Buster. They can both be very aggressive sometimes, but they calm down easily. "People always tell me that Buster and I have similar characteristics, and I find it really funny. I sometimes say that he's my younger brother, ha, ha," says Tyler.

## 3.GRAMMAR

## **COMPARATIVE FORMS**

Read the examples below. How do we form the comparative form of adjectives?

Mike and Tom are brothers. Mike is tall but Tom is taller than him.

Lucy and Helen are sisters. Lucy is good-looking but Helen is more good-looking than her.

Complete the table with the correct form of the adjectives.

adjectives.	Comparative Form	
short		
old		
	funnier	
	bigger	
	more handsome	
good	better	
bad	worse	
much/many	more	
far	farther/further	

## Grammar Reference p.134

Madison is a good-looking young woman in her early 30s. Her short curly black hair made it easy for the readers to match her picture with Lady, her pet dog. "We spend a lot of time together and, in fact, Lady is my best friend. She's a great listener and it's easier for me to talk to her than any other friend of mine," admits Madison.



### B. Read again. Who or what do the sentences refer to?

- 1. This person is in his/her 30s.
- 2. This person is like his/her dog in character.
- 3. This dog enjoys its owner's free-time activities.
- 4. This person thinks his/her dog is more than a pet.
- 5. People love this dog.
- 6. This person believes that his/her dog is more good-looking than he/she is.

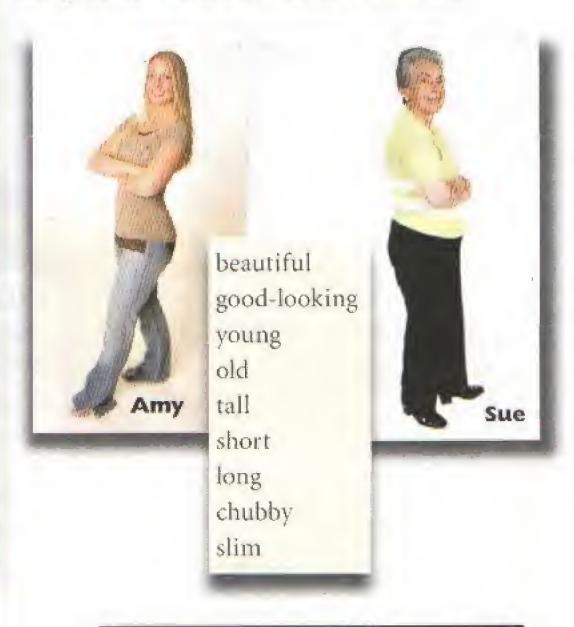
## 4. PRACTICE

Complete with the comparative form of the adjectives in brackets.

I. A: Who's that wo	oman over there? I	Harriet?
B: No, I don't thi	ink so. Harriet's _	(short)
and a bit	(chubby). A	dso her hair is
(	long) than that we	oman's.
A: Yeah, you're r	ight and I think F	farriet is
(beautiful) th	an her.	
2. A: So? What did	you think of the I	Maths exam?
B: Well, it was _	(difficu	lt) than the
Physics exam	. I'm sure I'm goir	ng to fail again.
A: I thought it w	as	(easy) than
last year.		
3. A: So, which sofa	should we buy?	
B: I like this red:	sofa. It's	(big) and
(1	nodern) than that	blue sofa.
A: Yeah, but I thi	nk I like this one	here. It's
(c	olourful).	

## 5.SPEAK

Talk in pairs. Look at the pictures of the two women below and take turns to compare them using some of the adjectives in the box.



Amy is younger than Sue. Yes, she is. And I think she's taller.

## 6. WRITE

Write a few sentences to compare the women above.

## 7C Getting there

## 1. VOCABULARY

Match the pictures with the phrases. Then listen and check your answers.













2. READ

A. Listen and read. Do you know any other unusual means of transport?

## 

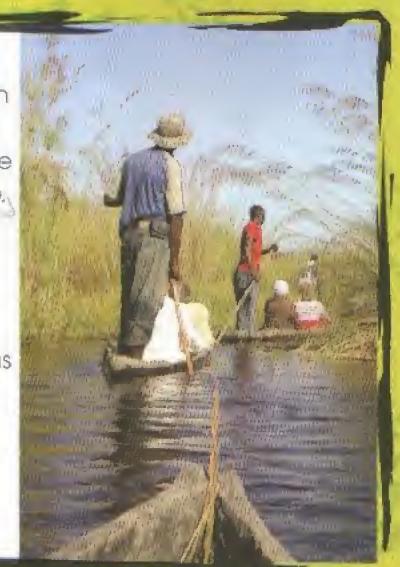
## Daniel

cousin in the States. That was when I first rode the Segway PT, and I was amazed. You see, the Segway is the best and quickest way to get around the city. You can avoid crowded buses and heavy traffic and it is environmentally friendly too. So, when I got back home, I ordered one over the Net. Of course, I couldn't afford the latest model so I got the cheapest one on the market. The Segway is so convenient!



## Ethan

Last year my wife and I were in Botswana. There, it's common for people to travel around the Okavango Delta on a Makoro. For tourists, this is the most popular way to visit the delta but it's also quite dangerous. Why? Well, we were on a Makoro when a hippopotamus attacked us. Luckily, nothing happened, but we were terrified. I don't think I want to go anywhere by boat again.



## Zoe

My family and I visited Thailand last June and we had an unbelievable experience. It is an amazing place and it looks even better when you are on top of the largest land animal in the world. Elephant, rides are popular with tourists, but they're also the most expensive way to travel. The truth is that it was worth every penny.



- B. Read again and find what the words in bold refer to.
- 1. Daniel saw the Segway there for the first time.
- 2. Daniel would like to avoid these.
- 3. Daniel didn't have money for one.
- 4. Ethan was in Botswana with her.
- 5. Tourists travel on this when they visit the delta.
- 6. Ethan doesn't want to use this means of transport again.
- 7. Zoe was there with them last year.
- 8. In Thailand you can travel on this.

## 3.GRAMMAR

## SUPERLATIVE FORMS

Read the examples below. How do we form the superlative form of adjectives?

The underground is cheaper than a taxi, but the bus is **the cheapest** of the three.

The underground is more expensive than the bus but a taxi is the most expensive of the three.

## Complete the table with the correct form of the

adjectives.	Comparative Form	Superlative Form
warm	warmer	
rude	ruder	
		the laziest
big		
different		the most different
		the best
bad		the worst
much/many		
	farther/further	

Grammar Reference p.134

## 4. PRACTICE

Complete with the correct form of the adjectives in brackets.

1.	It was the	(terrible) experience of my
	life. I was terrified and	I don't think I can do water
	sports again.	
2.	One of the	_ (convenient) ways to get
	around the city is by bu	15.
3.	The film is	(bad) than I thought. I
	think we should go hom	ne. There's another film on

TV and it's \_\_\_\_\_ (interesting) than this one.

4. I usually go to work by bike. It's \_\_\_\_\_ (quick) than other means of transport and it's also the \_\_\_\_\_ (cheap).

## 5. LISTEN

A. Listen to three people calling a radio phone-in programme and match the names with the means of transport. There is one extra means of transport which you do not need to use.

Lenny	by car
Isabel	by bus
150051	on foot
Sean	by underground

B. Listen again and match the names with the phrases. There is one extra phrase which you do not need to use.

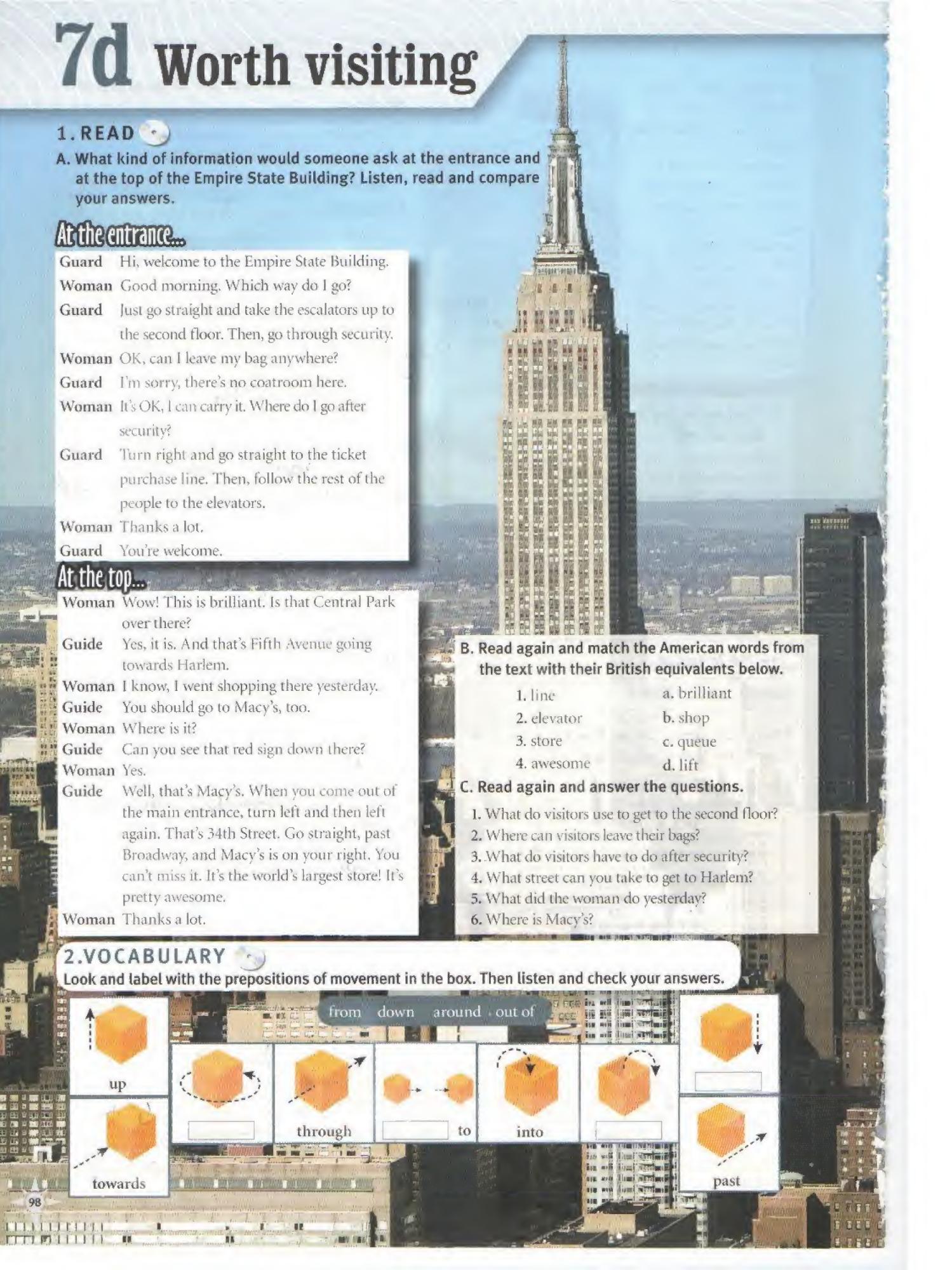
Lenny	thinks that everybody should take part in Car Free Day.
Isabel	would like every day to be Car Free Day.
Sean	thinks that people travel by car because buses are too crowded.
Marage La La Company	believes that people in cities don't need cars.

## 6. SPEAK

Talk in pairs. Discuss the following.

- Which means of transport do you usually use?
   Why?
- Which means of transport do you like or don't like? Why?

I usually travel by... because it's cheaper than...
I go everywhere by... but I don't like it because...



## 3. LISTEN

## A. Listen to two people talking. Where are they?

a. in a taxi

b. in their car c. walking down the street

## B. Listen again and draw the route on the map below.



## 4. SPEAK

Talk in pairs.

Student A: Look at the map above and complete it with names of different places to visit. Student B is visiting your city but doesn't know where to go. Suggest places and give him/her directions. Use the phrases in the box.

- · Go down...
- Go straight (on/ahead).
- · Walk towards... Turn left/right at the... / into... Street.
- · Go past...
- · It's on your left/right.

Student B: You are visiting the city shown on the map above, but you don't know where to go. Ask Student A for suggestions and directions.

So, what's there to see in your city? Why don't you visit the ...? That's a good idea. How do I get there? Go down Ash Road and ...

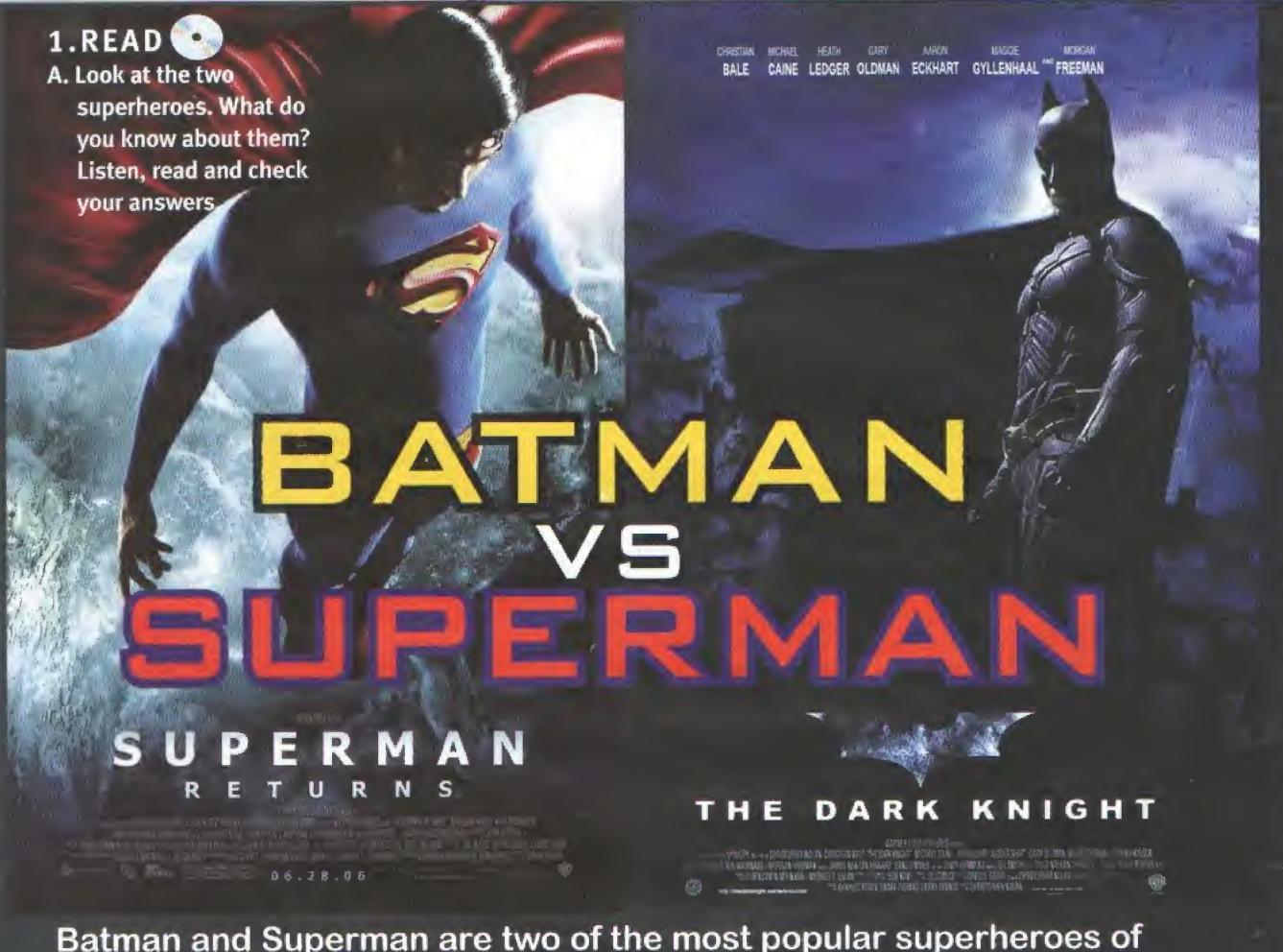
## 5.WRITE

Below is part of a letter you have received from a friend who wants to visit your town/city for a weekend. Write a reply telling him/her about a place to visit and giving him/her directions. Answer the questions below.

> Unfortunately, I'm going to stay for a weekend only, but we're definitely going to meet. I'm staying at a hotel in the city centre. Which place can I visit? Is there anything near the hotel, like a museum or something that I can visit?

- · Where is this place?
- · What's it like?
- Why is it interesting?
- What can you do there?
- · How do you get there?

## 7e What a character!



Batman and Superman are two of the most popular superheroes of all time. Do you know everything about them? Have a look at some of the most frequently asked questions some of our readers had:

## Q: How old are they?



Bruce Wayne (Batman), is a handsome, tall, slim, 34-year-old billionaire. But is he actually 34 years old? Well, the first Batman appeared in comics in 1939. Superman's secret identity is Clark Kent. His first appearance as Superman was in 1938, at around the age of thirty.



As a child Clark lived in Smallville. Together with his foster parents, he discovered his superpowers and soon became Superboy. He started fighting crime. After his parents' death in 1938, he moved to Metropolis and went to Metropolis University. During those years, he changed his name to Superman.

## Q: What do we know about when they were young?



At the age of 14, Bruce Wayne was in Europe. He spent some time at Cambridge University, at the Sorbonne in Paris, at Berlin School of Science and other schools. At the age of 20, he joined the FBI for six weeks, but he soon realised how boring that job was for him.



## Q: What are they like?



Batman, just like his alter ego, Bruce Wayne, likes working alone, he never trusts people and he is devoted to what he does, fighting crime.



Superman isn't shy like Clark Kent. He is a peace maker and he has great self-control.



## 2. LISTEN

Phil

- A. Before you listen, discuss the following using the words in the box:
- · Did you enjoy reading comics or watching films with superheroes as a child?
- · What did you think of superheroes as a child and what do you think of them now?

funny	fantastic	silly	childish
clever	boring	exciting	(un)realistic

B. Listen to three people talking about superheroes and match the speakers with the opinions.

John a. silly and not realistic. b. exciting and clever. thinks they're Carla

C. Listen again and complete the sentences below.

c. boring and childish.

1. John buys a comic every \_\_\_\_\_ 2. John has a collection of \_\_\_\_\_ comics. 3. Carla saw \_\_\_\_\_ last week. 4. Carla doesn't like Batman's \_ 5. Phil thinks superheroes are OK because they and.

- B. Read again and write BM for Batman, SM for Superman or B for Both.
- 1. He first appeared in the late 1930s.
- 2. He spent his teenage years in different countries.
- 3. He moved to another city when his parents died.
- 4. He was bored at one of the jobs he had.
- 5. He studied at an institution of higher education.
- 6. He isn't very outgoing.
- C. Check what the following words mean in a dictionary:

billionaire identity realise foster devoted crime death alter ego

> Use a dictionary to find out what unknown words in a text mean.



## 3.PRONUNCIATION



c. old

A. Listen and repeat. What's the difference between a, b and c?

a. honest b. short

B. Listen and tick the sound you hear.

	honest /p/	short /ɔ:/	old /əu/
alone			
small			
boring			
comic			
job			
walk			
though			
hero		d	
dog			

## 4. SPEAK

Think of someone you admire and present him/her to the class. Answer the questions below. Use some of the words in the box.

- Why do you admire this person?
- · What is he/she like?

honest funny friendly kind outgoing helpful clever shy serious hard-working

## 5.WRITE

## Paragraphing

When writing a description of a person, group relevant information together and put it in the same paragraph.

Paragraph 1:

- · Say who this person is.
- · Write about his/her appearance.

Paragraph 2:

- · Write about his/her character.
- A. Read the sentences and decide which paragraph each sentence should be in. Write 1 or 2.

a. He's friendly and kind. **b.** She's my favourite cousin. c. I met him at the gym. d. She has long fair hair. e. He's a bit shy but he's very hard-working.

B. Write a description of somebody you know. Write two paragraphs as shown above.

> Remember to check the word order in your writing: - adjective + noun Steve is a funny person. verb be + adjective Steve is funny.

## 7 Round-up

## VOCABULARY

	A.	Cross	out	the	odd	word.	Then	add	one	more
--	----	-------	-----	-----	-----	-------	------	-----	-----	------

1.	earrings - trousers - jumper - skirt
2.	hat - scarf - belt - top
3.	overweight - owner - handsome - chubby
4	plane - tram - traffic - ship -

## B. Match. Then use the phrases to complete the sentences.

have	around
go	in cash
get	a look
go	for a walk
pay	straight ahead

1. I don't ha	we my credit	card with n	ne so I'd like to
---------------	--------------	-------------	-------------------

	•	
2. A: Excuse me	where's the post offi	ce?
B: Turn left he	ere and then	It's on
your left, n	ext to a supermarket	a
3. A: How do yo	u usually	in the city?
B: By bus.		
4. A: How do yo	u relax?	
B: I usually _	in the	park with my dog.
5. A:	at this word. I	Do you know what
it means?		
B: No, I don't.	Where's the dictiona	ary?

### C. Circle the correct words.

- 1. Don't trust / fight Susan. She isn't an honest person.
- 2. You can't avoid / afford to buy a new car. You just got a new house.
- 3. Excuse me, you didn't give me a receipt / change for the shirt.
- 4. Go through / past the cathedral and the museum is on your right.
- I was really amazed / unbelievable when I heard that Jack passed the test.

- Thank you very much for the information. It was very kind / helpful.
- 7. Martha's husband is a tall, slim / wavy man in his late 20s.
- 8. The man walked towards / into the bank, but he' didn't enter. Suddenly, he turned down / around and left.

## GRAMMAR

(big).

D. Complete with one or ones.
1. A: Which earrings are you going to buy?
B: The silver, 1 think. I like them better.
A: Yeah, the gold don't match your
clothes.
2. Carol has two brothers. The with the
short wavy hair is Alex, and the with the
straight hair and green eyes is Paul.
3. A: I'm getting a club sandwich. Are you getting
, too?
B: I don't know.
A: They also have burgers. Do you want?
B: No, I want two of those sandwiches over there.
A: Do you mean the with chicken?
B: Yes.
E. Complete with the words in brackets and too or enough.
1. A: Why don't you get this jumper?
B: I can't afford it. It's (expensive) for me.
2. I can't stand this place. The music here is
(loud).
3. I didn't have (money) to go out this
weekend. So I stayed at home and invited some
friends over.
4. Last night it was (hot) and I couldn't sleep.
5. I can't wear this hat. It's not (trendy) for me.
6. This dress doesn't look good on you. It isn't

W.	th the comparative or superlative adjectives in brackets.	SPEAK Discuss in pairs and complete the sentences below.	
	Bruce, is the		
-	log in our neighbourhood.	HOW WELL DO YOU KNOW YOUR CLASSMATES?	
	f friends. He's the	is the funniest person in the class.	
(friendly) boy		is the friendliest person in the class.	
3. I have to take	the bus to work every day. My house	is the trendiest person in the class.	
	(far) from work than yours.		
4. Martha is	(young) than her	is the most helpful person in the class.	
sister Pam, bu	ıt Martha is	is the kindest person in the class.	
(tall) than Pa	im.	is the most good-looking person in the class.	
5. Barbara and I	Kirsten didn't pass the Biology test. It	is the youngest person in the class.	
was	(difficult) than last year's.	is the tallest person in the class.	
6. I don't want t	o learn how to ride a motorbike. I		
think it's the	(dangerous) way	is the shyest person in the class.	
to get around		is the most interesting person in the class.	
7. Dennis is one	of the (good)	is the best student in the class.	
players in the	team and Gary is one of the		
	(bad).		
	ound is the	Who do you think is the funniest person in the class?	
(popular) me	ans of transport. It's also	I think it's	
-	(fast) than other means of	Well, is funny, but I think is funnier than him/her.	
transport.			
		WRITE	
COMMUN	ICATION	Choose two people, two buildings, two films, two	
G. Complete th	ne dialogue.	characters or two books and write a paragraph	
Shop assistant	(1)?	comparing them.	
Woman	Yes, (2)		
	this dress in black?	SELF-ASSESSMENT	
Shop assistant	Yes, we do.	Read the following and tick the appropriate boxes. For the points you are unsure of, refer back to the	
Woman	Great! Can I try it on?	relevant sections in the module.	
Shop assistant	Sure. (3)?	retevant sections in the module.	
Woman	Small.	Now I can	
Shop assistant	Here you are.	> identify and describe clothes	
	*********	> talk about sizes	
Shop assistant	So, (4)?	> talk about prices	
Woman	Yes, I think it fits me very well.	> express preference	
	(5)?	> ask for and give an opinion	
Shop assistant	There's a discount, so it's €70.	> use language related to shopping	
Woman	Great.	> make comparisons	
Shop assistant	(6) ?	> ask for and give directions	
Woman	In cash. Here's €100.		
Shop assistant	Thank you very much.	> read a map	
	(7)	> talk and write about places in a city	
	and your receipt.	> describe people (physical appearance, personality)	
Woman	Thanks.		

## Culture page

A. Look at the title of the text and the pictures. What are a few of the driving laws in your country? Listen, read and compare your answers.

## Driving Around



B. Read again and answer the questions.

- 1. In which country do people have to wear their seat belt?
- 2. Where do they drive on the left side of the road?
- 3. Where can you find roundabouts?
- 4. What is the Automobile Association?
- 5. At what age can people in Australia start driving?

Do you think that driving laws are the same all over the world? Well, they aren't and this sometimes makes driving difficult.

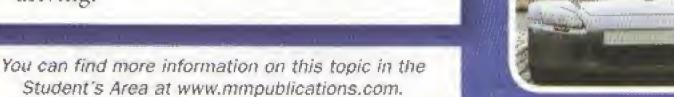
## Similarities

- Traffic lights mean the same thing everywhere.
   Red means stop, green means go and amber means get ready to stop.
- You have to wear your seat belt at all times.
- You have to keep to the speed limit. You also have to drive slowly in front of schools.

## Differences

In most parts of the
world, including the US
and Canada, people
drive on the right side
of the road, but in the
UK, Australia, and other
places they drive on the
left!

- In Europe and Canada,
  there are many
  roundabouts. In the US,
  there aren't any, so when
  people from the US go to
  Europe or Canada, it's
  hard for them to drive
  around them!
- The US has an organisation called the Automobile Association of America (AAA or Triple A), and the UK has a similar organisation to help drivers called The Automobile Association (the AA).
- In the US and Canada,
  you have to be at least
  16 to drive. In the UK
  you have to be 17, and in
  Australia, from 16 to 18,
  depending on where you
  live.









#### 3.GRAMMAR

#### PRESENT PERFECT SIMPLE

Read the dialogues below. How do we form the Present Perfect Simple of regular and irregular verbs?

- A: Have you ever travelled by plane?
- B: Yes, I have. I've travelled by plane twice. What about you?
- A: I haven't travelled by plane, but I've always wanted to.
- A: Jack wants to come horse riding with us.
- B: Has he ridden a horse before?
- A: No, he hasn't, but he can ride a motorbike and he's never had an accident.
- B: Well, it's not the same thing!

#### Complete the table below.

	Irregular verbs	5
Base Form	Past Simple	Past Participle
ride	rode	
swim	swam	
see		seen
have	had	
eat	ate	
drive		driven
do	did	
meet		met
spend		spent

For a list of irregular verbs go to page 137 Grammar Reference p.135



What a daredevil! You can't stand living a boring life. After all, you think that life is too short and you should live it to the full. You have tried some adventurous things but you're willing to do more. There are so many things you've always wanted to try. Why not? Just be careful!



Why don't you look up the word 'adventure' in a dictionary? You have never done anything really exciting in your life, right? Who, are you waiting for? Justicry to make your life a bit more interesting. Don't be predictable!

B. Discuss the results of the quiz.

#### 4.PRACTICE

Complete the dialogues with the Present Perfect Simple of the verbs in brackets. Give short answers where possible.

1.		
A:	you	(ever /spend) your
summe	er holidays in th	e mountains?
B: Yes,	, and I	I(camp) in
the mo	untains once, to	oo. What about you?
A: No,	We a	always go to an island in
the sur	nmer.	
2.		
A: Dennis	(v	visit) Egypt twice, but he
	(not visit)	the Pyramids.
B: Really?	I have, but I	(never / ride)
a came		
3.		
A:	Sam	(ever / try)
windsu	irfing?	
B: No,	Ac	tually, he
(never/	do) any water s	ports. He hates the sea.
A: 1	(not med	et) anyone like him
before.		

#### 5.SPEAK

Talk in pairs. Use the ideas below and your own to make a questionnaire for your partner. Then ask and answer questions.

- climb: volcano/tree
   swim: lake/with sharks
- see: wild animal
- ride: elephant/motorbike/ horse
- explore: desert/forest

  spend the night: cave/forest/

  park
- eat: camel/ostrich
- try: scuba-diving/mountain biking/horse riding







#### 6.WRITE

Use your partner's answers from activity 5 and write a few sentences about him/her.

80 That's life!

#### 1. VOCABULARY

Listen and repeat. Have any of these things ever happened to you?



The lift is out of order and I'm stuck in it.



I'm lost.



My car has broken down and I can't fix it. I need a mechanic.



I've lost my keys and wallet. I've lost my purse.



I've run out of petrol.



2.READ (\*)

A. Look at the pictures. What do you think happened to the man? Listen, read and check your answers.

Steve

Harry

Steve

Harry

bother

Harry Where have you been? It's a long story. Steve Harry You missed the 10 o'clock meeting, You've never missed

a meeting before.

I know, I know. Where's Mr Steve

Miller? He's gone to the bank. He was really angry when you didn't

politoron kircobam volo show up. Well, it wasn't exactly my fault. Steve

What happened? Harry I had a car accident on my Steve way to the office.

Harry Are you OK? Steve

Yeah, I'm fine, and the car is OK, too. The other guy's car's preffy bad, though.

Steve Anyway, I drove off and about 100 metres down the road, I got a flat tyre.

deilyen Veneusiky Harry

Tell me about it! I had a Steve Muduamightmare trying to change it. Have you ever changed a tyre?

Yes, I have, many times. Harry The last time I changed one was last year when I was on

> holiday. 🐧 the Ca volt as elso Well, it was my first time and
> I had trouble changing it. It
> took me about an hour.
> So, that's why you're late. You haven't heard it all. After, the tyre, I drove down the road a bit and the car just

stopped. Ni his bentin, en bottom cet No getrol. So, I pushed it to the side of the road and walked to a petrol station. Harry Unbelievable!

#### B. Read again and write T for True or F for False.

- 1. Steve wasn't at the 10 o'clock meeting.
- 2. Mr Miller is Steve's boss.
- 3. Steve had an accidention the way home from work.
- 4. Steve couldn't drive his car after the crash.
- 5. It was Steve's first time changing a tyre.
- 6. Steve had to push his car because he ran out of petrol.

#### 3.GRAMMAR

#### PRESENT PERFECT SIMPLE VS PAST SIMPLE

#### Read the examples. What's the difference between the two sentences?

I've lost my sunglasses. Can you help me find them? I lost my sunglasses at the beach yesterday. Now I have to buy new ones.

Diane has gone to the dentist. = She is there now. Lucy has been to the dentist twice this year. = . She has visited the dentist twice but she is not there now.

#### Grammar Reference p.135

#### 4. PRACTICE

#### Complete with the Present Perfect Simple or the Past Simple of the verbs in brackets.

1.	A:	W	here	were	vou	this	morn	in	CF (
Alle of	4 30 0		11010	ALL PORT OF THE PARTY OF THE PA	A. 17 A. 17 A.	6 6 1 4 7	1 1 1 3 7 1 1 1		2

B: L	(go) to the art gallery.

- A: I \_\_\_\_\_\_(always / want) to go there but I \_\_\_\_ (never / be). What's it like?
- B: Very interesting.

#### 2. A: Let's have pasta for dinner.

- B: But we \_\_\_\_\_ (eat) pasta three times this week.
- A: Yeah, but we \_\_\_\_ (not have) pasta last night.
- B: OK then. Make some pasta.

#### 3. A: Oh no! I can't find my credit card!

B: What?

- A: 1 \_\_\_\_\_ (never / lose) my credit card before. What do I do now?
- B: Don't worry, my husband (lose) his last year. All you do is call the credit card company.
- A: OK. Give me the phone.

#### 5. PRONUNCIATION



A. Listen and repeat. What do you notice about the pronunciation of the letter h in the word have?

Where have you been?

#### B. Listen and repeat.

- 1. How many times have you run out of petrol?
- 2. Where did he go?
- 3. Which places have you visited?
- 4. Can you tell her?
- 5. What have you lost?
- 6. Has he ever ridden a camel?

#### 6. LISTEN -



Listen to two people talking and write R for Rick, J for Joanne or B for Both.

- 1. This person has got stuck in a lift.
- 2. This person has got lost in a forest.
- 3. This person has lost his/her keys.
- 4. This person has lost a wallet.



#### 7. SPEAK

Student A: Choose one of the misfortunes from the box and answer Student B's questions.

be / stuck in lift

lose / keys / wallet / purse / mobile, etc.

run out of petrol

have / accident

car / break down

have / flat tyre

get lost

**Student B:** Ask Student A questions to find out about his/her misfortune. Use the prompts in the box.

- · where / happen?
- · when / happen?
- · what / do?
- · who / call?

Has your car ever broken down?

Yes, it has.

Where did it happen?

It happened in the city centre.

Before you speak, make sure you understand the task and how you should use the prompts.



# 8C All aboard

#### 1. VOCABULARY



Listen and repeat. Have you ever used the items shown in the pictures?











compass



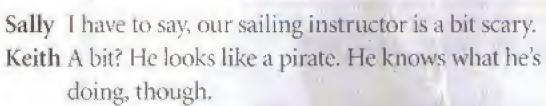




whistle

2. READ

A. Look at the pictures. Who do you think the man is? What are the couple doing? Listen, read and find out.



Sally That's true. I hope we don't get seasick.

Keith No, the sea doesn't look rough at all.

Sally OK. Let's get our life jackets.

Keith But we're still in the port,

Sally He told us to wear them at all times.

Keith OK, OK. Where did he say they were?

Sally They are on the port side.

Keith What does that mean?

Sally Don't you pay attention to anything? Port means left and starboard means right.

Keith Why can't we just say left and right?

Sally Because that's what sailors say. Here's a life jacket. Put it on.

Keith Give it here. Ah, here's the whistle. Phttt!

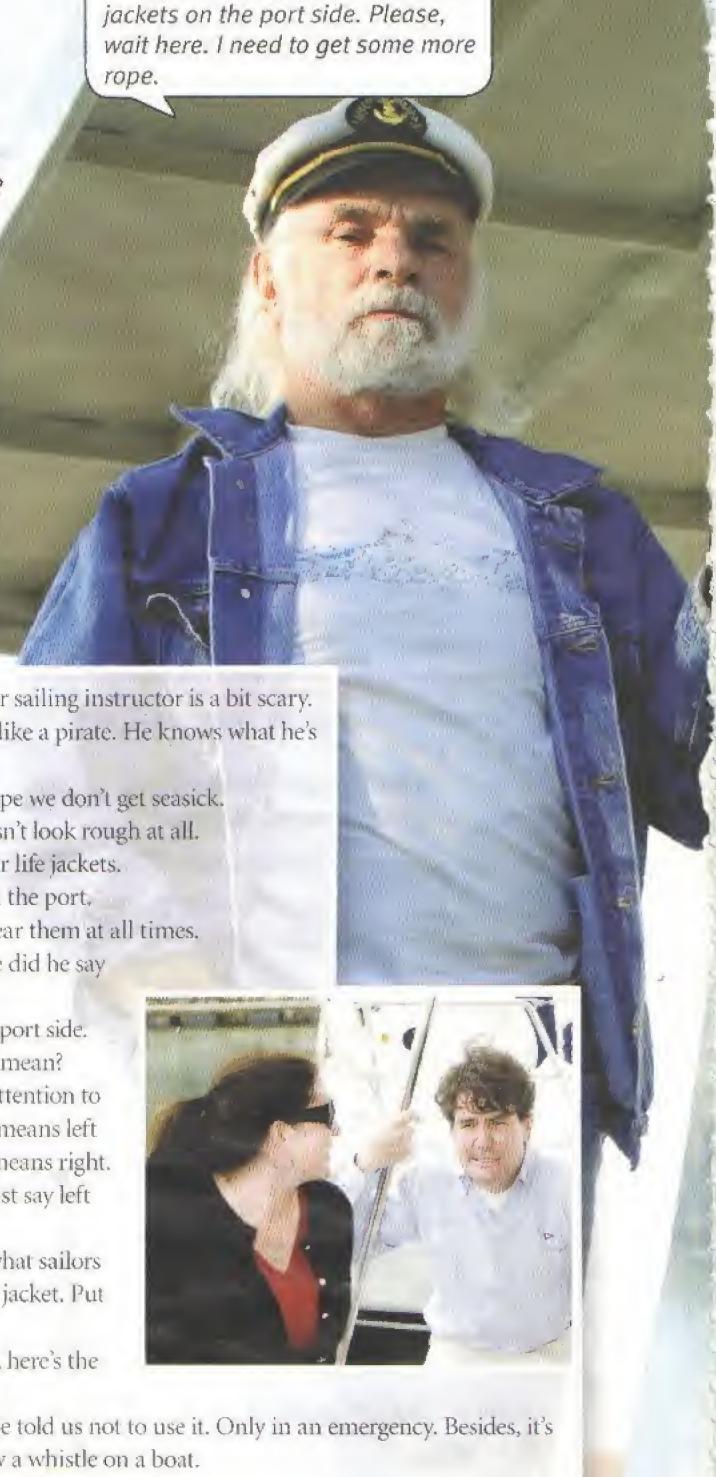
Sally Don't blow it. He told us not to use it. Only in an emergency. Besides, it's bad luck to blow a whistle on a boat.

Keith How do you know?

Sally I read it somewhere. You know, you're starting to annoy me. I'm going for a walk.

Keith But he asked us to wait here.

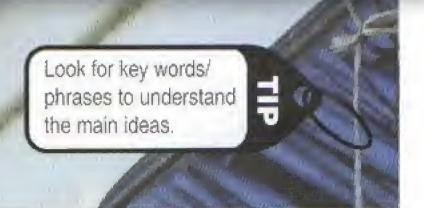
Sally I'm not going far.



Wear your life jackets at all times,

but don't use the whistle. It's for

emergencies only. You can find life



- B. Read again and find phrases that prove the following.
- 1. The sailing instructor has an unusual appearance.
- 2. Sally is worried about not feeling well during the trip.
- 3. Sally wants to do exactly what the instructor said.
- 4. Keith didn't pay attention to what the instructor said.
- 5. Sailors speak differently.

#### 3. GRAMMAR

#### REPORTED SPEECH (Commands-Requests)

Read the examples below and answer the questions.

Sam, give me the rope, please.

Betty asked Sam to give her the rope.

Wear your life jacket. Don't forget that!

The instructor told her to wear her life jacket. He told her not to forget that.

- Which verb do we use to report requests and which one to report commands?
- · How do we report Don't?

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#### 4. PRACTICE

Look, read and report what the people said.

1. "Use your compass, Ken," said James.

- James told Ken \_\_\_\_\_\_.

  2. "Don't blow the whistle, Jessica," said Jessica's father.

  Jessica's father told her \_\_\_\_\_\_.
- "Get me a glass of water, please," said Mr Kent to his grandson.

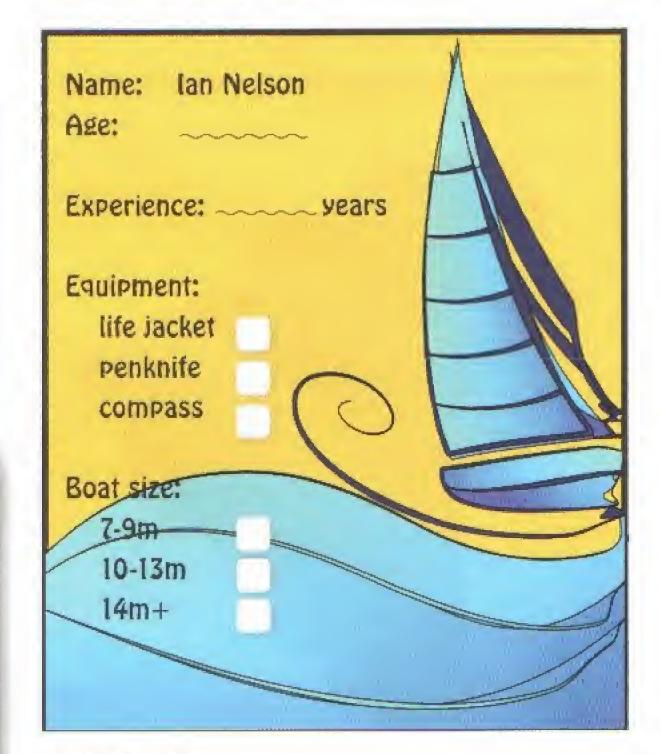
Mr Kent asked his grandson \_\_\_\_\_

4. "Please pay attention, Carol," said the teacher.

The teacher asked Carol

#### 5. LISTEN

Listen to a sailing instructor talking to a man and complete the form below.



#### 6. SPEAK

Talk in pairs.

**Student A:** Imagine you are one of the people below and think of five commands or requests they might say. Then tell Student B.

- · sailing instructor
- · gym instructor
- teacher
- · boss
- · doctor

**Student B:** Listen to Student A's commands or requests and report them to the class.

Please put your life jacket on.

The sailing instructor asked me to put my life jacket on.

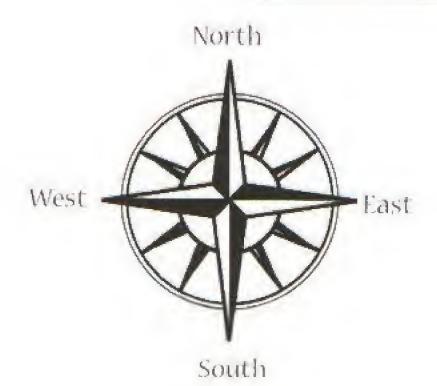


# 8d Exciting places

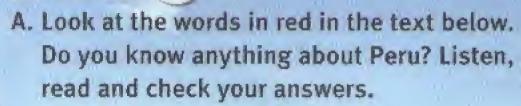
1. VOCABULARY

Listen and repeat. Then talk about your country.





#### 2. READ



# AMBOUT'S AMBOUT'S

Peru is a country in western South America.

Its population is about 28 million and the official language is Spanish. Lima is the capital city of Peru and it is also the largest city in the country.

The Andes lie on the western coast of South America and are the longest mountain range in the world. The highest mountain in the Peruvian Andes is Huascarán at 6768m.

Llamas are very common in the Andes.

These clever and gentle animals are from the camel family. The Incas used them to carry things, as people still do today.

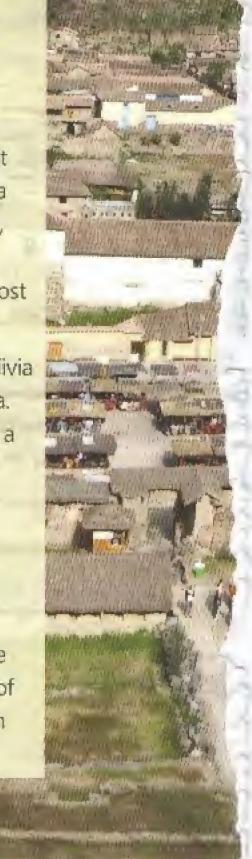
The Inca Trail was an ancient road system, but today it is a true hiker's paradise. It starts from the Sacred Valley of the Urubamba River, and ends at the ancient city of the Incas, Machu Picchu. Machu Picchu is about 2350 metres above sea level and is one of Peru's most popular tourist attractions.

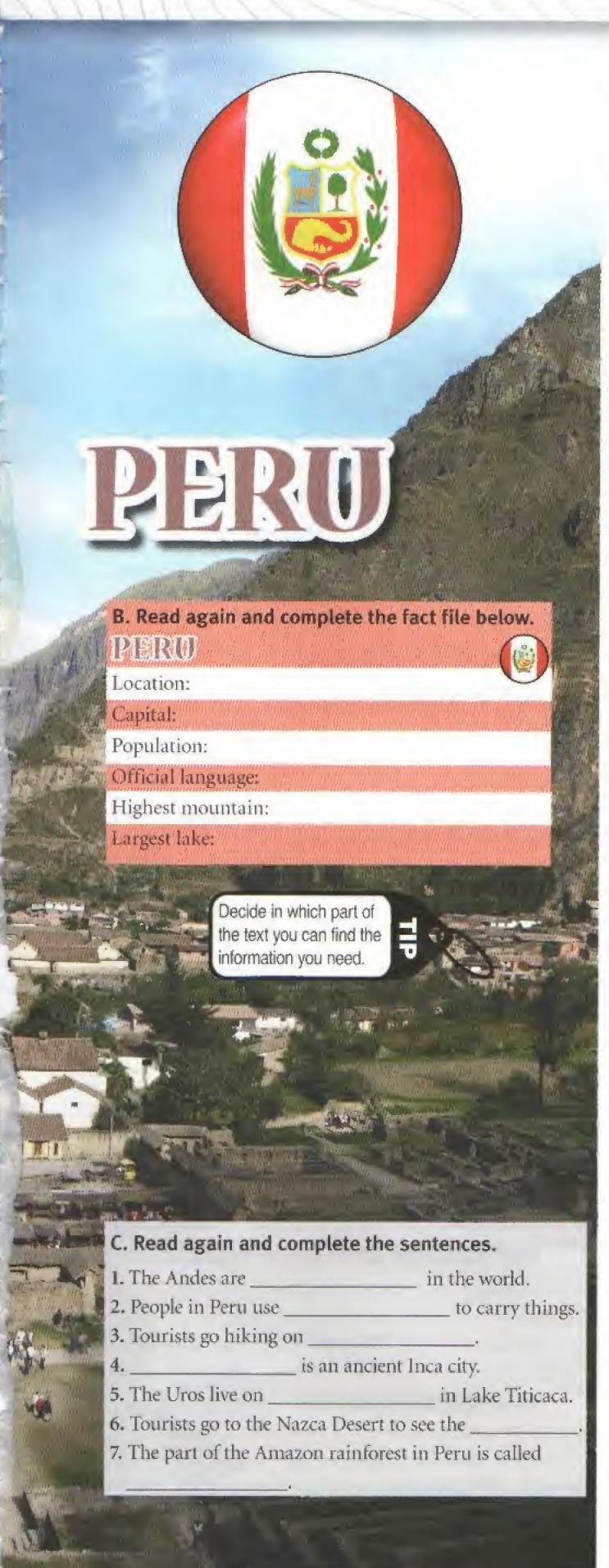
Lake Titicaca is on the border of Bolivia and Peru and it is the largest in South America.

There are 42 artificial islands and on them live a group of people called the Uros.

The Nazca Desert is home to some mysterious geometrical shapes, called the Nazca lines. Who created them and why? Nobody knows.

The Peruvian Amazon is the second largest jungle in the world. Over 70% of all living species live in this part of the Amazon rainforest.





#### 3. PRONUNCIATION

A. Listen and repeat. What's the difference between a and b?

a. foot

b. food

B. Listen and tick the sound you hear.

	foot /o /	food /u:/
scuba		
cook		
put		
group		
canoe		
push		
tooth		
suitable		

#### 4. LISTEN ( )

A. Answer the questions about South America below.

# How much do you know about South Amaica?

1. Which South American country's name means 'Cold Water'?

a. Chile

b. Venezuela

2. Which is the smallest country in South America?

a. Ecuador

b. Suriname

3. Which country in South America has the biggest population?

a. Brazil

b. Colombia

4. How many countries are there in South America?

a. 10

b. 12

5. Where hasn't it rained for 400 years?

a. Atacama Desert b. Nazca Desert

6. Which vegetables grew in the Andes thousands of years ago?

a. mushrooms

b. potatoes

7. Which is the highest waterfall?

a. Angel Falls b. Tugela Falls

B. Listen and check your answers.

#### 5. SPEAK

**INFORMATION GAP ACTIVITY** 

Talk in pairs.

Student A go to page 122.

Student B go to page 125.

#### 6.WRITE

Use the information from activity 5 to write about one of the countries.

# 8e Action sports

#### 1. VOCABULARY



Listen and repeat. Have you ever tried any of the activities below? Which one would you like to try?

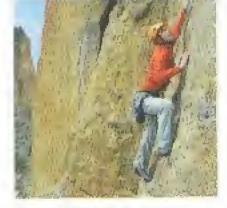


surfing



white-water rafting

bungee jumping





rock climbing

waterskiing



hang-gliding



diving

#### 2.READ



- A. Read the brochure quickly and match the headings with the paragraphs. Then listen, read and check your answers.
- a. Survival skills
- b. Staff
- c. Fun in the water
- d. Aim of the programmes
- e. Useful information
- f. Extreme fun

Do you want to add some adventure to your summer holidays and have an unforgettable experience? Join one of our extreme sports programmes. They're suitable for kids, teenagers, adults and the whole family.

All programmes help campers learn survival skills and build their self-confidence. Of course, the staff makes changes to the activities according to the age of the campers. This means there are simpler activities for the young ones and more difficult ones for the older campers.

Extreme Summer Camp has a group of well-trained instructors. All of them have had training in first aid and CPR, and are here to help the campers. And, of course, they are all experienced group leaders.

#### Acteursteres

Go camping in the forest and learn how to survive outdoors: make a fire, use a compass, build a shelter.

Feel the excitement and thrills we have to offer. Try everything from rock climbing to hang-gliding and bungee jumping and feel your adrenaline rising.

Sea lovers can do water sports like surfing or waterskiing or explore the underwater world and learn all its secrets. The scuba-diving instructors can help you learn everything you need to become a professional.

Each programme has a different price. The staff can help you choose the best holiday for you! Registration starts on 15th April 6-8pm.

#### B. Read again and answer the questions below.

- 1. Who can become a camper at Extreme Summer Camp?
- 2. Are the programmes the same for all ages?
- 3. Who knows first aid and CPR at the camp?
- 4. What do campers learn so they can survive outdoors?
- 5. What extreme sports can people do at the camp?

## C. Read again. What do the following words refer to?

1. They (intro.):	
-------------------	--

- 2. their (par.1):
- 3. ones (par.1):
- 4. them (par.2): \_\_\_\_\_
- 5. here (par.2):
- 6. its (par.5):



#### 3.WRITE

#### Using tenses

When writing, be careful which tenses you use.

- Use the Present Simple to describe a place or to say what people usually do there.
- Use the Present Progressive to mention what you are doing, and for your future arrangements.
- Use the Past Simple to describe what you did and when you did it.
- Use the Present Perfect Simple to talk about what you have already done.
- · Use the Future going to for your future plans.

### A. Write as many time expressions as you can under each heading.

Present Simple	Present Progressive	Past Simple	Present Perfect	Future going to
				-

#### Avoiding repetition

When writing, don't use the same words all the time. Use words like:

- he/she/it/we/they
- · here/there
- · him/her/it/us/them
- · this/that

There's a beautiful forest near here.

We're going camping in the forest next weekend.

there

#### B. Replace the words in red in the sentences below.

- My friends and I went surfing last week. My friends and I had a fantastic time!
- 2. My cousins are going white-water rafting tomorrow. Can I go with my cousins?
- 3. This is a wonderful camp. We come to this camp every summer.
- 4. I'm going rock climbing with some people from work and I'm looking forward to going rock climbing.
- C. Imagine you are at the Extreme Summer Camp for your holiday. Write an e-mail to a friend telling him/ her about it. Use the ideas below and the brochure in activity 2.
- · Mention where you are.
- Say what the camp is like and what people usually do there.
- · Say what you are doing at the moment.
- · Say what you did yesterday / what you have done so far.
- Say what you are going to do today / tomorrow.
- Say how you feel.



After you finish, check your writing. Check punctuation, capital letters, word order, spelling, grammar, vocabulary and linking words.

# 8 Round-up

#### VOCABULARY

#### A. Match.

- petrol
   life
   a. tyre
   life
   aid
   seat
   station
   flat
   jumping
- 5. bungee6. rocke. climbingf. belt
- 7. first g. jacket

#### B. Complete with the words in the box.

de	DWI	up	out	on	to	on	of	up	at
1.	Yester	day e	venin	g we i	an _		of	milk	and I
1	had to	go to	o the s	superi	mark	et to g	get so	me.	
2. Y	'ou ca	n't us	e that	lift. I	t's ot	ıt		orde	1.
3.	Last T	uesda	ay was	a nig	htm	ire. M	ly car	brok	e
í	and I	was l	ate for	an ir	npor	tant p	neetii	ng.	
4.	Charli	ie is la	te but	don't	worr	y. He's	s		is way.
5.	Why	don't	you p	ut		yo	ur ja	cket?	It's a bi
(	chilly.								
6.	Cindy	is rea	ally ar	igry b	ecau	se To	m did	ln't sh	wo
			at her	party	last	night			
7.	When	you	ride y	our n	otor	bike,	you sl	hould	wear
	1	alase	ele.		a 11 +:	120			

9. Where's the dictionary? I need to look \_\_\_\_\_ a word.

#### C. Circle the correct words.

1. This TV programme isn't suitable / useful for children.

8. According \_\_\_\_\_ sailors' language, port means left.

- 2. Brazil has the largest attraction / population in South America.
- At the camp we learnt how to build a shelter / leader. It was really interesting.
- I don't know anything about our new neighbours.
   They're a bit adventurous / mysterious.
- 5. Martha, I'm trying to sleep. Tell James to stop fixing / blowing his whistle. I hate that noise.
- 6. The mechanic / instructor told us to use our compass when sailing.

#### GRAMMAR

### D. Complete with the Present Perfect Simple of the verbs in the box.

see	camp	climb	run	not make
l. I	a fi	re before so	I don't k	now how to do
it. C	an you help	me?		
2,	you	ever	in th	e forest?
3. Janet		_ never	a	real horse in
her	life. Can yo	u believe it	?	
4. Our	group leade	er	Mount	Fuji twice.
	a really act			
	parents		er	out of
petr	ol, but I hav	ve.		
E. Con	plete with	the Preser	nt Perfect	Simple or
the	Past Simpl	e of the ve	rbs in bra	ckets.
l. A:_	у	ou	(ever	/ try) any
ex	treme spor	ts?		
B: Y	es. In fact, l	ast summe	r I	(be) at
a	n adventure	e camp and		(do) lots
0	f water spoi	rts.		
A: _		you	(try)	scuba-diving?
B: Y	es, I	(love)	it!	
2. My	parents	(tr	avel) to th	ie Amazon
				(enjoy)
		_		k) it was quite
	a.	•		be) there, but l
				t adventurous.
		-		
	olete with t	_		
				nail last night.
	hey've			•
B: E	But they've _	<del></del>	there twi	ice before.
A: V	Well, they lo	we China.		
2. A: I	s Billy here?			
B: N	lo.He's		to the der	ntist. He had a
te	errible tootl	nache this r	morning.	
A: (	Dh, I haven'		to the o	dentist lately bu
I	have to bec	ause I have	a terrible	toothache, too
3. A: F	las Julie eve	er		to that new
1	ltalian resta	urant?		
B: N	No. She does	sn't like Ital	ian food b	out I've
		there on	ca and Lin	et loved the foor

#### G. Circle the correct words.

- 1. Carla hasn't tried waterskiing ago / before.
- John took his car to the mechanic yesterday / before morning.
- 3. Have you ever / once had a flat tyre?
- 4. I lost my keys two days ago / before and I still can't find them.
- 5. I've ever / never explored a cave, but I'd really love to experience something like that.
- 6. Where were you last / before night?

#### H. Rewrite the sentences using Reported Speech.

- 1. "Wear your seat belt," Dad said to Kelly.
- 2. "Look up the words in your dictionaries," the teacher told the students.
- 3. "Help me build a shelter, please," Ben said to Lynn.
- 4. "Turn left and go straight ahead," the security guard told us.
- 5. "Tell me your secret, please," Jessica said to Mike.

#### COMMUNICATION

#### I. Complete the dialogue with the phrases a-e.

- a. You don't have much time left, I have to say.
- b. I'm going to study all night long.
- c. Tell me about it.
- d. I have no trouble studying at night.
- e. It took me almost a week.

Sue This project is really difficult.

Tia (1)\_\_\_\_\_ I finished mine last night and I was so tired.

Sue Really? How long did it take you?

Tia (2)\_\_\_\_\_

Sue Oh no, we have to give it to Mr Baxton in two days.

Tia (3) \_\_\_\_\_

Sue Don't worry, I can do it.

Tia How? What are you going to do?

Sue (4) \_\_\_\_\_

Tia I can't study during the night.

Sue I can. (5) \_\_\_\_\_

Tia You're lucky.

#### SPEAK

#### **GROUP SURVEY**

A. Talk in groups of four. Use the prompts in the table and ask each other questions. Note down the answers in the table.

	You	Student 1	Student 2	Student 3
try / ever / white- water rafting				
meet friends last weekend				
go camping / last summer				
visit / ancient city				
go shopping / two days ago				
use / ever / compass				

Have you ever tried white-water rafting?

Yes, I have. / No, I haven't.

Did you meet...?

Yes...

#### B. Report your answers to the class.

Two people in my group have tried white-water rafting.

#### WRITE

Write about five things you've always wanted to do but never have.

J	1 have	always	wanted	to try	bungee	jumping
3	but I'v	re never i	ried it.	rve bee	n too sci	ared.

#### SELF-ASSESSMENT

Read the following and tick the appropriate boxes. For the points you are unsure of, refer back to the relevant sections in the module.

Now I can
> talk about my experiences
> report commands and requests
> talk and write about different countries
> write an e-mail to a friend giving my news
using different tenses

# Cross-curricular page

PE

A. What do you know about ice hockey? Listen, read and check your answers.



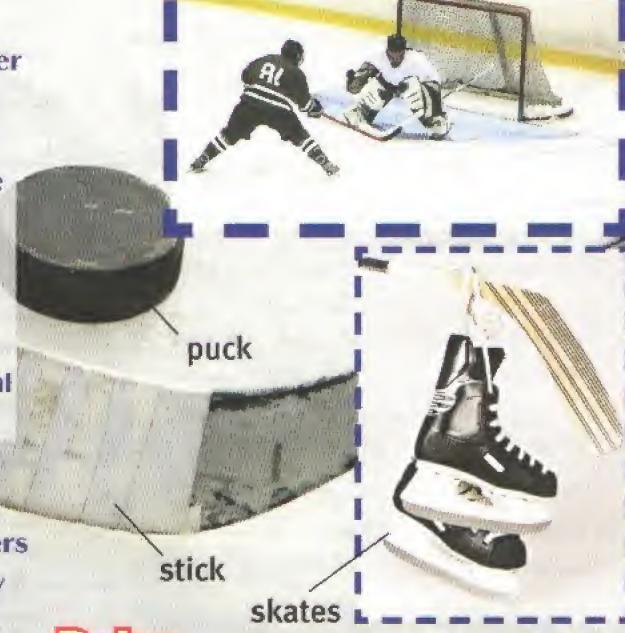
# ICE HOUSEN

#### lilistory

Ice Mockey, or hockey, is an exciting winter sport played on an ice rink. The modern game started in Montreal, on March 3rd, 1875. In the U.S.A., the first hockey game was between Yale University and Johns Mopkins University in 1893. Today, the National Mockey League (NML) is the largest organization for the sport in the U.S. and Canada, and hockey is the official winter sport of Canada.



There are six players on each team. Players skate on the ice and try to score a goal by shooting the puck into the other team's goal. There are three twenty-minute periods. If there is a tie at the end, there can be an extra "sudden death" overtime period, or even a shootout. In a shootout, the players take turns trying to shoot the puck into the other team's goal.



#### Rules

There are referees and officials on and near the ice to make sure no one breaks the rules. When players break the rules, they go to the "penalty box" and sit there (for two, four or five minutes) until their penalty is over. Examples of offenses are: moving the puck with your hands, raising your stick too high (high-sticking) or tripping another player.

#### SONG

"Wonderful world"

Go to page 127.

#### B. Read again and write T for True or F for False.

- 1. Two universities played in the first hockey game in the U.S.A.
- 2. You can score a goal by hitting the puck into the other team's goal.
- 3. A game is usually about an hour long.
- 4. All games end with a shootout.
- 5. High-sticking can send a player to the penalty box.

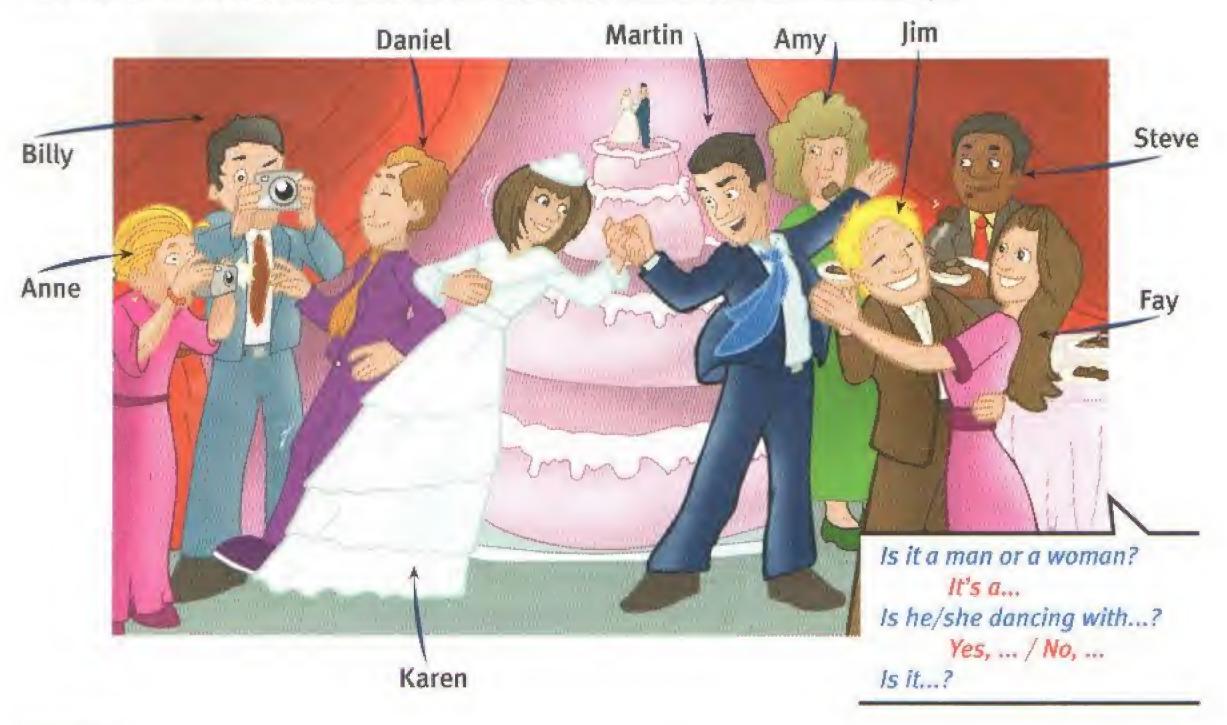
You can find more information on this topic in the Student's Area at www.mmpublications.com.

# Pairwork activities

3a

Talk in pairs.

STUDENT A: Choose a person from the picture, but don't tell Student B. Answer Student B's questions. STUDENT B: Ask questions to find out who Student A has chosen, as in the example.



Talk in pairs. Look at the picture below. Imagine that you and your partner are flatmates and you want to rearrange the furniture in the room. Discuss as in the example.

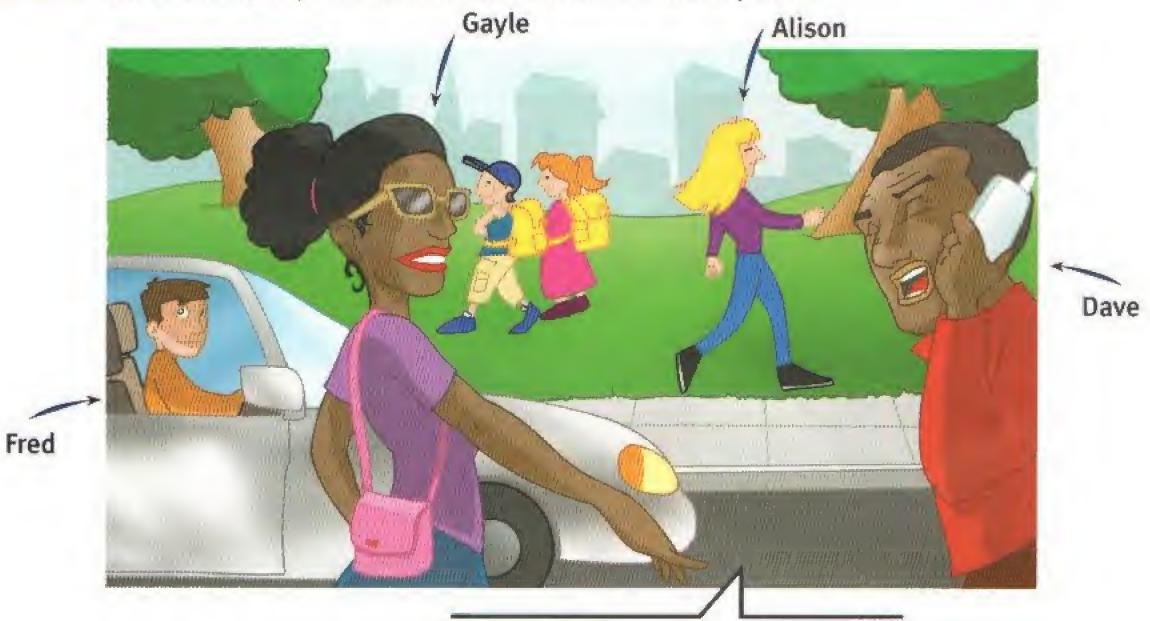


#### Rairwork activities

### 1 STUD

#### STUDENT A

Ask and answer questions to find five differences in the picture.



Is Fred's car silver in your picture?
No, it isn't. It's black./His car is black.

### 10

#### STUDENT A

You have interviewed Henry Peterson. Talk to Student B as in the example.

JOBSEARCH	
NAME: Henry Peterson	
AGE: 22	Marie Comment
What can you do?	
use a computer 🗹	
drive a car ride a motorbike 🗹	
type □ speak languages: French □ Spanish ☑ Oth	ner / Italian
Work: part-time   ✓	
full-time	

Henry Peterson is 22 years old.

Can he...?

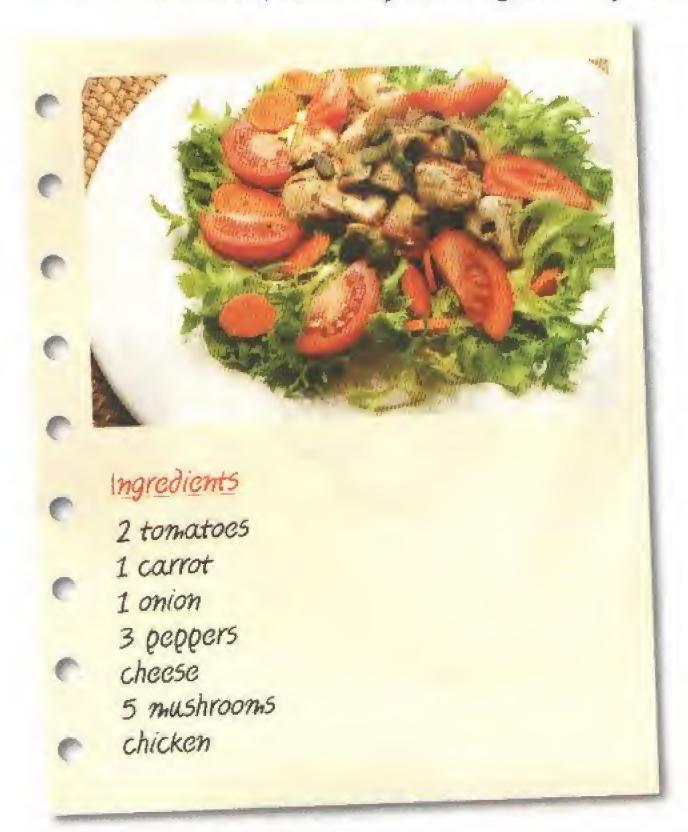
...Now, what about Joanna Miles?

... is the best person for the job.

4b

#### STUDENT A

Imagine that you and Student B want to make the salad in the recipe book below. Ask Student B how much / how many of the ingredients you have.



How much/many... do we have?

We have a few / lots of, etc.

OK then. Let's buy... / We don't need any...

5d

#### STUDENT A

A. Look at the information about Anthony
Quinn and answer Student B's questions.

Name: Anthony Quinn

Born (when, where): in \_\_\_\_\_\_, in Mexico

Career: actor, painter, writer

Successful films: La Strada (\_\_\_\_\_\_)

The Guns of Navarone (1961)

Lawrence of Arabia (\_\_\_\_\_)

Zorba the Greek (1964)

Awards: 2 Oscars (1952 and 1956)

Number of children: \_\_\_\_\_

Died (when, where): in 2001, in \_\_\_\_\_



B. Ask Student B questions about Anthony
Quinn and complete the missing information.
Use the prompts given in the box.

- · When / born?
- · When / star in /...?
- · How many children / have?
- · Where / die?

### Pairwork activities

# 7a

#### STUDENT A

Imagine that you are in a clothes shop and you want to buy some clothes. Decide what items and colours you want. Student B is the shop assistant. Talk with him/her using some of the phrases in the box.

Do you have any...?

I'd like...

I'm looking for...

Can I try it/them on?

Do you have it/them in...?

It's/They're too...

It/They isn't/aren't... enough.

I think it/they fits/fit me very well.

I prefer the... one/ones.

How much is/are...?

How much does it / do they cost?



8d

#### STUDENT A

A. Read the information about Argentina and answer Student B's questions.

#### Argentina

Capital: Buenos Aires

Population: about 40 million

Official language: Spanish
Longest river: Paraná

Highest mountain: Aconcagua



B. Now ask Student B questions about Brazil to complete fact file.

Brazil	
Capital:	
Population:	BRAZIL
Official language:	
Longest river:	
Highest mountain:	

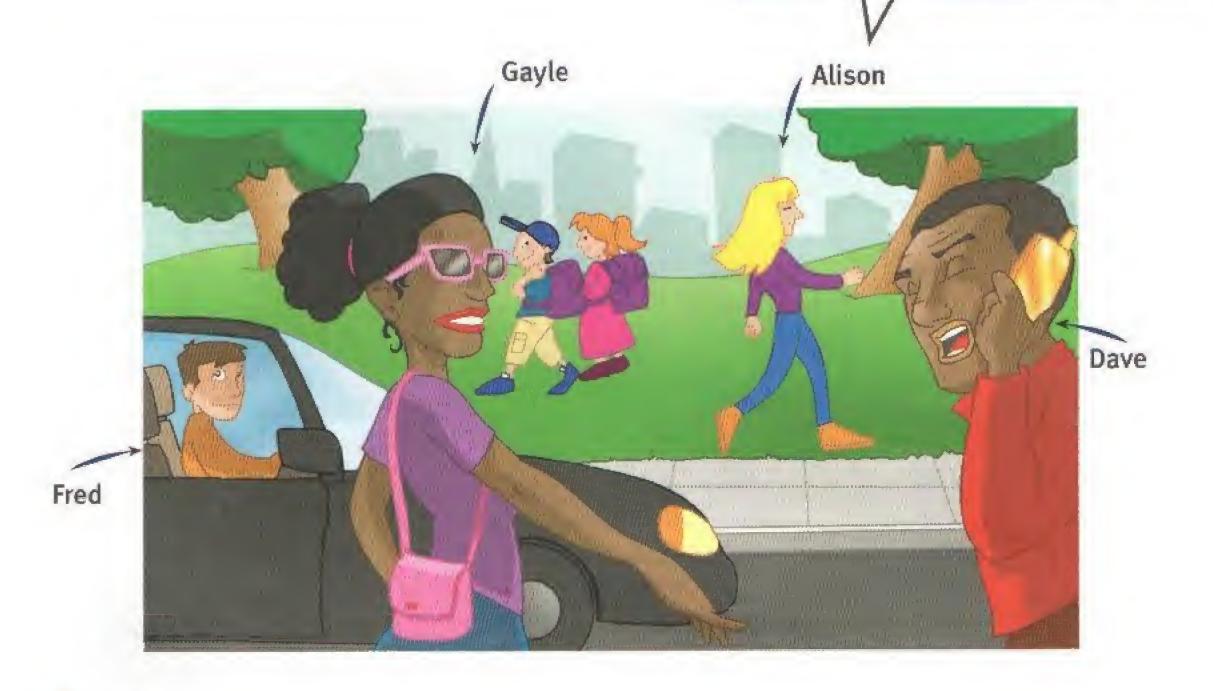
What is the capital city of Brazil?

It's...

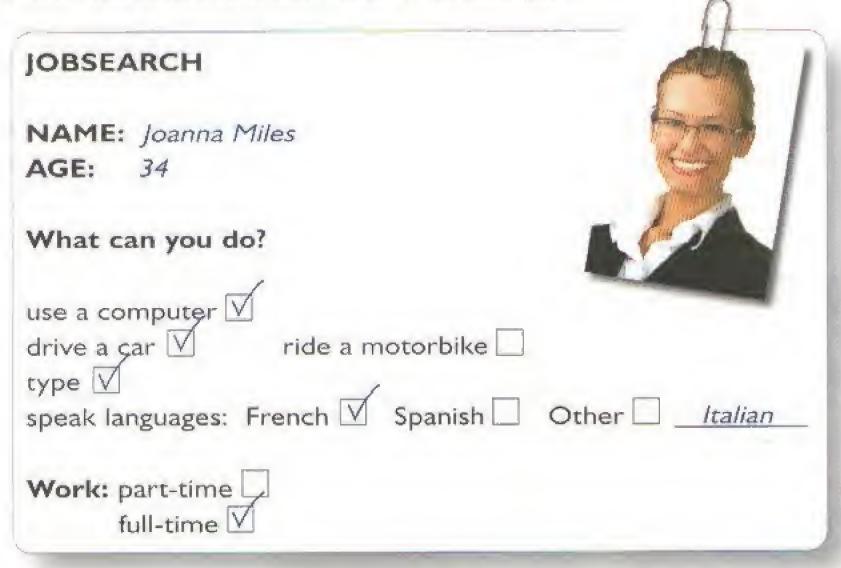
### Pairwork activities

Ask and answer questions to find five differences in the picture.

Is Fred's car black in your picture?
No, it isn't. It's silver./His car is silver.



STUDENT B
You have interviewed Joanna Miles. Talk to Student A as in the example.



Joanna Miles is 34 years old.

Can she...?

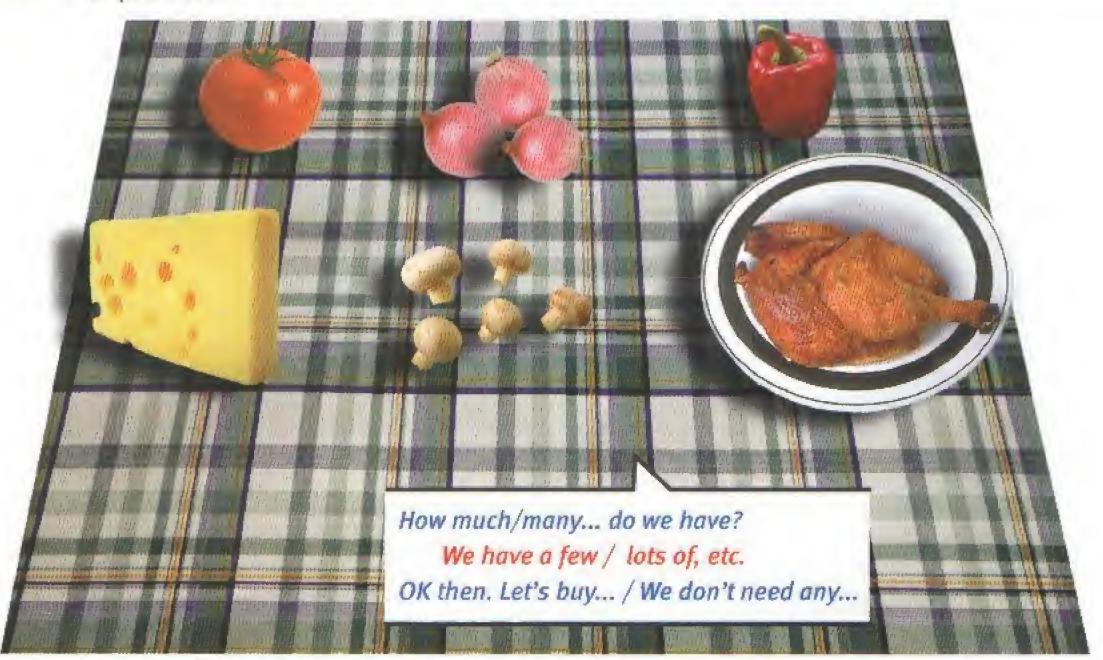
...Now, what about Henry Peterson?

... is the best person for the job.

4b

#### STUDENT B

Imagine that you and Student A want to make a salad. Look at the picture and answer Student A's questions.



5d

#### STUDENT B

A. Ask Student A questions about Anthony Quinn and complete the missing information below. Use the prompts given in the box.

- · Where / born?
- · When / star in /...?
- · How many Oscars / win?
- · When / die?



Name: Anthony Quinn

Born (when, where): in 1915, in \_\_\_\_\_

Career: actor, painter, writer

Successful films: La Strada (1954)

The Guns of Navarone (\_\_\_\_\_

Lawrence of Arabia (1962)

Zorba the Greek (\_\_\_\_\_)

Awards: \_\_\_\_\_ Oscars (1952 and 1956)

Number of children: 13

Died (when, where): in \_\_\_\_\_, in the USA

#### STUDENT B

B. Look at the information about Anthony Quinn and answer Student A's questions.

Price: €99.90

7a

#### STUDENT B

Imagine that you are a shop assistant in a clothes shop and that you sell the items shown in the pictures. Student A is a customer. Talk with him/her using some of the phrases in the box.

Can/May I help you?

What size are you?

We have it/them only in...

I'm afraid we...

Would you like to try it/them on?

Does it /Do they fit you?

What do you think of ...?

How about this/these... one/ones?

Here you are.

We have a...% discount.

Would you like to pay in cash or by credit card?



8d

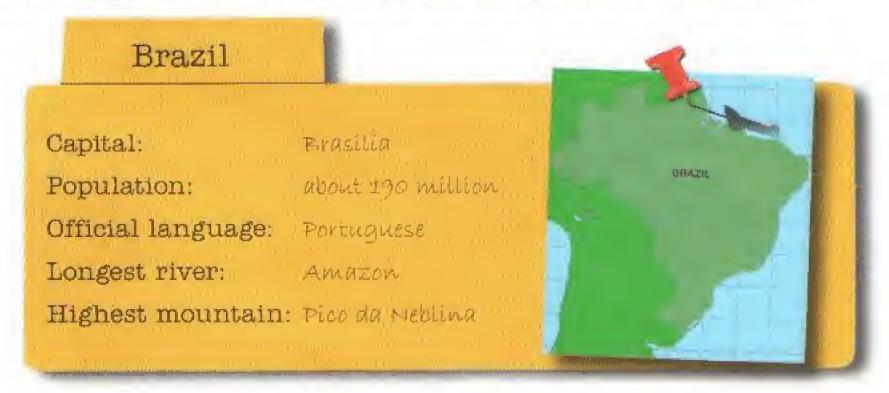
#### STUDENT B

A. Ask Student A questions about Argentina to complete the fact file.



What is the capital city of Argentina?

B. Now read the information about Brazil and answer Student A's questions.



Songs

MODULE 2

Circle the correct words. Then listen and check your answers.

MONDAY

TUESDAY

Day

bу



# WEDNESDAY

THURSDAY

Monday/Sunday mornings, off to work 1 go Tuesdays, I do karate/housework, you know On Wednesdays, I hang out with friends And Thursdays, I'm at the house/gym till ten

Day by day, day by day
Life's so great, let me hear you say
Day by day, day by day
Life's so great, in every way

Friday nights/mornings, I go out with friends
Then comes the best time, the weekend/evening!
On Saturdays, I get up very early/late
Sundays, I read the paper all day

Day by day, day by day
Life's so great, let me hear you say
Day by day, day by day
Life's so great, in every way

Complete with the words in the box. Then listen and check your answers.



MODULE 4

# FEELING 6000

fruit good harmful go work people should place

There's something we all know

But few \_\_\_\_\_ really do

So, come on everyone, let's \_\_\_\_ for you

Get in shape, it's \_\_\_\_ for you

do

Stop eating food that's \_\_\_\_\_ do
And always eat healthy food
Like lots of \_\_\_\_\_ and

vegetables!

Feeling good
Just like you should
Get in shape
And feel real good

Feeling good

Just like you should

Eating well

And feeling good

The last thing you need to know

Are different ways to \_\_\_\_\_\_ to go

The gym's a good \_\_\_\_\_ to go

But don't forget when you go out

to DANCE! DANCE! DANCE!

Feeling good
Just like you should
Dancercise
And feel real good



#### MODULE 6

Circle the correct words. Then listen and check your answers.

# Downe a fawour

Could you do me a job/favour? Can you help me, please?

What's your problem? Tell me what you need/like

My laptop/car is broken. Can I borrow yours?

Sure, no problem. What do you need it for?

I have a huge/great project, for work to do.



Do you need a printer/screen? Borrow that, too.

You're the best! How can I help/thank you?

Please don't thank me. You'd do the unusual/same for me, too.

What's yours is mine What's mine is yours.

Doing favours, that's what best friends are for



#### MODULE 8

Complete with the words in the box. Then listen and check your answers.



# Wonderful world

friend world Asia places sit trip
Do you ever alone in your room
And wonder what there is to do?
Well, my friend, don't worry at all
The is out there waiting just for you!
Africa! ! Where do you wanna be?
Pyramids and temples
There are lots of things to see
So many continents
Full of people, places, and things
It's a wonderful world out there
It makes you wanna sing!
Do you want to take an interesting
But don't know where to go?
Well, my, don't worry at all
I can tell you about all the I know
Europe! America! Or even Down Under!
What else is left?
There's always Antarctica!

# Grammar Reference

#### Hello

#### \* this/that

- We use this to point out a person, an animal or a thing that is close to us.
  - This is my pen.
- We use that to point out a person, an animal or a thing that is far from us.

#### That is a book.

#### **\*** Imperative

- We form the affirmative imperative with the base form of the verb.
  - Listen to the CD!
- We form the negative form with don't+base form.
   Don't speak!
- We use the imperative to ask someone to do something. We can use "please" to be more polite.
   Open your books, please!

#### Module 1

#### \* The verb be

Affirm	ative	Neg	ative
FULL FORMS	SHORT FORMS	FULL FORMS	SHORT FORMS
Lam	I'm	I am not	l'm not
You are	You're	You are not	You aren't
He is	He's	He is not	He isn't
She is	She's	She is not	She isn't
It is	It's	It is not	It isn't
We are	We're	We are not	We aren't
You are	You're	You are not	You aren't
They are	They're	They are not	They aren't

Questions	Short answers		
Am I? Are you? Is he? Is she? Is it? Are we? Are you?	Yes, I am. Yes, you are. Yes, he is. Yes, she is. Yes, it is. Yes, we are. Yes, you are.	No, I'm not. No, you aren't. No, he isn't. No, she isn't. No, it isn't. No, we aren't. No, you aren't.	
Are they?	Yes, they are.	No, you aren t. No, they aren't.	

I'm not a teacher. I'm a police officer.

 We use short forms when we speak and full forms when we write.

#### \* these/those

Singular	Plural
this	these
that	those

- We use this/these to point out people, animals or things that are close to us.
  - This is my pen. These are my pens.
- We use that/those to point out people, animals or things that are far from us.

That is a book. Those are books.

#### 🗼 Plural nouns

#### Regular nouns

 Most nouns take -s. bag → bags, pen → pens

watch-watches

- Nouns ending in -s, -ch, -sh,-x,
  -o take -es.
  box → boxes,
- Nouns ending in a consonant
   + y, drop the -y and take -ies.
   country → countries
   BUT

boy → boys

Nouns ending in -f or -fe take -ves.
 wife→wives

#### Irregular nouns

man → men
woman → women
child → children
foot → feet
tooth → teeth

#### **\*** Possessive Adjectives

Personal Pronouns	Possessive Adjectives
I	my
you	your
he	his
she	her
it	its
we	our
you	your
they	their

 Possessive Adjectives go before nouns, without articles.
 She is my friend.
 Her name is Emma.

#### **\*** Possessive Case

· We use the possessive case to express possession.

Parmition		
Singular nouns take 's.	This is the girl's bag. This is Tom's car.	
Regular plural nouns take '.	That's my parents' house.	
Irregular plural nouns take 's.	Here's the children's room.	

#### a/an

- We use a when the next word begins with a consonant sound (s, t, x...).
  - a book a student
- We use an when the next word begins with a vowel sound (a, e, i, o, u, etc.).

an actor an electrician

#### \* The verb can

Affirmative	Negative		
	FULL FORMS	SHORT FORMS	
I can dance	I cannot dance	I can't dance	
You can dance	You cannot dance	You can't dance	
He can dance	He cannot dance	He can't dance	
She can dance	She cannot dance	She can't dance	
It can dance	It cannot dance	It can't dance	
We can dance	We cannot dance	We can't dance	
You can dance	You cannot dance	You can't dance	
They can dance	They cannot dance	They can't dance	

Questions	Short a	inswers
Can I dance? Can you dance? Can he dance? Can she dance? Can it dance? Can we dance? Can you dance? Can they dance?	Yes, I can. Yes, you can. Yes, he can. Yes, she can. Yes, it can. Yes, we can. Yes, you can. Yes, they can.	No, I can't. No, you can't. No, he can't. No, she can't. No, it can't. No, we can't. No, you can't. No, they can't.

#### We use can:

- to express ability.
   He can swim.
- to offer help.
   Can I help you?
- to make a request.
   Can I speak to Dan, please?

The verb can is a modal verb. It doesn't take an -s in the third person singular, it doesn't form the negative and question form with *do/does*, and it is always followed by the base form of the verb.

#### THE.

#### **Question Words**

· Who?:	We ask about people. Who's that? My friend, Kim.
· What?:	We ask about things,
	animals and actions.
	What's your favourite sport?
	Basketball.

• Where... from?: We ask about places.

Where are you from? I'm from

Madrid.

How?: We ask about the way in which

something happens.

How are things at work?

Boring, as usual.

How old?: We ask about ages.
 How old are you?

Twenty-four.

· When / What time?: We ask about time.

When do you relax? At the weekend,

What time do you finish work?

At 5:30.

#### Module 2

#### \* Present Simple

Affirmative	Negative		
l work	FULL FORMS  I do not work	SHORT FORMS I don't work	
You work He works She works It works We work	You do not work He does not work She does not work It does not work We do not work	You don't work He doesn't work She doesn't work It doesn't work We don't work	
You work They work	You do not work They do not work	You don't work They don't work	

Questions	Short a	nswers
Do I work?	Yes, I do.	No, 1 don't.
Do you work?	Yes, you do.	No, you don't.
Does he work?	Yes, he does.	No, he doesn't.
Does she work?	Yes, she does.	No, she doesn't.
Does it work?	Yes, it does.	No, it doesn't.
Do we work?	Yes, we do.	No, we don't.
Do you work?	Yes, you do.	No, you don't.
Do they work?	Yes, they do.	No, they don't.

NOTE No -s in the 3rd person singular after does/doesn't.

#### Formation of the 3rd person singular (he/she/it)

<ul> <li>Most verbs take -s.</li> <li>I eat → He eats</li> </ul>	1 like → He likes
<ul> <li>Verbs ending in -ss, -sh,</li> <li>I watch → He watches</li> </ul>	
<ul> <li>Verbs ending in a conso- and take -ies.</li> <li>I tidy → He tidies BUT</li> </ul>	nant + y, drop the -y I play → He plays

#### We use the Present Simple:

- for habits or actions that happen regularly, I watch TV every day. She goes out at the weekend,
- for situations that are always the same.
   We live in Bristol.
   I like ice cream.
- for daily schedules.
   She starts work at 8:30 every day.

#### Prepositions of time

• at: at six o'clock/at two thirty at noon/at night/at midnight at the weekend/at the weekends

• in: in the morning/afternoon/evening in my free time

on: on Friday, etc. on Friday morning, on weekdays, etc.

#### NOTE

- till/until
- We usually work till 5pm.
- · during

I never go out during the week.

· from...to...

Jack works from Monday to Friday.

#### Present Simple (Yes/No questions, Wh-questions)

- Questions which start with Do/Does have a Yes/No answer.
  A: Do you like ice cream?
  B: Yes, I do. / No. I don't.
- We use Who, What, Where, When, etc. to ask questions and request information.

A: When do you go to the cinema?

B: On Sundays.

## \* like / love/ enjoy / hate /can't stand + -ing would like / want + to

like / love / enjoy / hate / can't stand + -ing l enjoy listening to music. Pablo can't stand going to art galleries.

like / love / enjoy / hate / can't stand + noun I like rock music. Sam hates clubs.

would like / want + to
I'd like to go to the theatre.
Beth wants to go to the cinema.

We use like + -ing to:
• say what we like in general:
I like going to clubs.
Do you like playing tennis?

We use would like to:

 to say what we want to do and to make offers, invitations and requests.
 I'd like to go to the cinema.
 Would you like to play tennis with me this afternoon?

#### \* Adverbs of frequency

A direction	*	**	***	****	****
never	rarely	sometimes	often	usually	always

We use adverbs of frequency to talk about how often we do something. We place them:

- before the main verb.
   John often plays football on Saturdays.
   Peter doesn't always cat breakfast.
- after the verb be.
   Sheryl is never late for school.

#### \* How often ...?

We use How often...? to ask about the frequency of an action:

A: How often do you go out?

B: I go out twice a week, but I never go out on Fridays.

#### Module 3

#### \* Present Progressive

Affirmative			
FULL FORMS	SHORT FORMS		
I am playing You are playing He is playing She is playing It is playing We are playing You are playing They are playing	I'm playing You're playing He's playing She's playing It's playing We're playing You're playing They're playing		

Negative				
FULL FORMS	SHORT FORMS			
I am not playing	I'm not playing			
You are not playing	You aren't playing			
He is not playing	He isn't playing			
She is not playing	She isn't playing			
It is not playing	It isn't playing			
We are not playing	We aren't playing			
You are not playing	You aren't playing			
They are not playing	They aren't playing			

Questions	Short :	answers
Am I playing? Are you playing? Is he playing? Is she playing? Is it playing? Are we playing? Are you playing? Are they playing?	Yes, I am. Yes, you are. Yes, he is. Yes, she is. Yes, it is. Yes, we are. Yes, you are. Yes, they are.	No, I'm not. No, you aren't. No, he isn't. No, she isn't. No, it isn't. No, we aren't. No, you aren't. No, they aren't.

- We use the Present Progressive for actions that are happening at the moment of speaking.
   What is Kelly doing now? She's talking on the phone.
- for temporary states.
   I'm working at a supermarket these days.
- for future arrangements.
   We're going on holiday to Spain next year.

#### Formation of -ing

Most verbs take -ing.	talk → talking
Verbs ending in -e, drop the	-e before the -ing.
come → coming	
Verbs with one syllable endi-	ng in one vowel + one
consonant, double the conso	onant before the -ing.
stop → stopping	
Verbs with two or more sylla vowel + one consonant, dou the -ing.	ble the consonant before
begin → beginning BUT an	nswer → answering
Verbs ending in one vowel +-l, travel → travelling BUT so	iil → sailing
Verbs ending in -ie take -ying	ç. die → dying

#### TIME EXPRESSIONS

now, at the moment today, these days tomorrow, next week, etc.

#### \* Whose ...?

We use whose to ask about possession.
A: Whose book is this?
B: It's my book.

#### \* Possessive Adjectives - Possessive Pronouns

Possessive Adjectives	Possessive Pronouns
my	mine
your	yours
his	his
her	hers
its	_
Out	ours
your	yours
their	theirs

- Possessive adjectives always go before nouns and do not take articles before them.
   Her hat is green.
- Possessive pronouns replace possessive adjectives +
  noun, so they are never followed by nouns. They can be
  used as short answers to questions starting with whose.
  Your bag is brown, but mine is black.
  That cat is hers.
  Whose is this ball? It's his.

#### \* There is / There are

	Affirmative		Negative			
	FULL FORMS	SHORT	FORMS	FULL FOR	RMS	SHORT FORMS
Singular	There is	There's		There is	not	There isn't
Plural	There are	><		There are not		There aren't
Questions				Short	ansv	vers
Singular	Is there?		Yes, th	res, there is. No		, there isn't.
Plorel	Are there?		Yes, th	ere are.	No	, there aren't.

- We use there is before singular nouns.
   There's a bedroom downstairs.
- We use there are before plural nouns.
   Are there two armchairs in the room?

#### \* Articles: a(n) vs the

#### a/an + singular nouns

- when we mention something for the first time There's a microwave in the kitchen.
- when we talk about jobs He's a doctor.

#### no a/an before plural nouns Dogs are great pets.

#### 1 1 1

- the + singular or plural nouns
  when we talk about something specific
- There are two dogs outside. The black dog is called Butch.
- when we talk about something unique The sun is hot.

#### no articles

- before possessive adjectives My cat is white.
- before proper nouns
   Fiona is thirteen years old.
   London is in England.
- when we talk about something in general Dogs are friendly animals.

#### \* Present Simple vs Present Progressive

- We use the Present Simple for habits, repeated actions and permanent states.
- Stuart plays table tennis every day.
- We use the Present Progressive for actions happening at the moment of speaking, for temporary states and for future arrangements.

Stuart is playing table tennis now.

Time Expressions				
Present Simple	Present Progressive			
usually, always, often, etc. every day/week, etc. in the morning/spring, etc. on Mondays/Monday morning, etc. at the weekend, etc. once/twice/three times, etc. a week/day, etc.	now, at the moment, today, these days, this week/year, etc. tonight, tomorrow, etc. next week, year, etc.			

#### \* Why? / Because...

- · We use why to ask the reason why something happens.
- · We use because to give the reason why something happens.
  - A: Why did you open the window?
  - B: Because it's hot in here.

#### Module 4

#### Countable and Uncountable nouns

- Countable nouns have both a singular and a plural form and we can count them. We use a/an and numbers before countable nouns.
   a table - two tables
- Uncountable nouns only have a singular form and we cannot count them.
   cheese - meat - milk
- We don't use a/an or numbers before uncountable nouns but we often use some and any.
   A: Is there any milk?

B: No, but there's some yoghurt.

	Singular	Plural
Countable nouns	a carrot	carrots
Uncountable nouns	milk	><

#### some/any/no

- some + uncountable / plural countable nouns in affirmative sentences and offers.
   There is some orange juice in the fridge.
   Would you like some chips?
- any + uncountable / plural countable nouns in questions and negative sentences.
   Is there any orange juice in the fridge?
   There aren't any chips on the table.
- no (= not any) + uncountable / plural countable nouns in affirmative sentences to give a negative meaning.

There is no cheese in the fridge. = There isn't any cheese in the fridge.

#### \* How much...? / How many...?

- We use How much...? with uncountable nouns to ask about the quantity of something.
   How much water is in the bottle?
- We use How many...? with plural countable nouns to ask about the number of something.
   How many students are there in the classroom?

#### much/many/a lot of/lots of/a little/a few

- We use much with uncountable nouns, in questions and in negative sentences.
  - We don't have much money.
- We use many with plural countable nouns, usually in questions and in negative sentences.
  - There aren't many books in the bookcase.
- We use a lot of/lots of with uncountable and plural countable nouns, usually in affirmative sentences.
  - There is a lot of coffee in my cup. There are lots of apples in the fridge.
- We use a little with uncountable nouns, in affirmative sentences.
  - There is a little cheese on the table.
- We use a few with plural countable nouns, in affirmative sentences.
  - There are a few magazines on the table.

#### Object Personal Pronouns

Personal	Pronouns
subject	object
1	me
you	you
he	him
she	her
it	it
we	us
you	you
they	them

- Subject personal pronouns are used as subjects and go before the verb.
   Look at that girl. She's beautiful!
- Object personal pronouns
   are used after verbs as
   objects or after prepositions.
   Look at him! He's my
   brother.

#### \* The verb should

	Affirmative
1 / You / He / S	She / It / We / You / They should go
	Negative
I / You / He / Sh	ne / It / We / You / They shouldn't go
	Questions
Should 1/yo	ou / he / she / it / we / you / they go?

#### We use should:

- to ask for and give advice.
   What should I do? You shouldn't work so hard.
- to express an opinion.

  I think the children should eat more fruit.
- to make a suggestion.
   We should go to the cinema. There's a nice film on.

#### Module 5

#### \* Past Simple of regular verbs

Affirmative	Negative		
	FULL FORMS	SHORT FORMS	
I played You played He played She played It played We played You played They played	I did not play You did not play He did not play She did not play It did not play We did not play You did not play They did not play	I didn't play You didn't play He didn't play She didn't play It didn't play We didn't play You didn't play They didn't play	

Questions	Short answers		
Did I play? Did you play? Did he play? Did she play? Did it play? Did we play? Did you play?	Yes, I did. Yes, you did. Yes, he did. Yes, she did. Yes, it did. Yes, we did. Yes, you did.	No, I didn't. No, you didn't. No, he didn't. No, she didn't. No, it didn't. No, we didn't. No, you didn't.	
Did they play?	Yes, they did.	No, they didn't.	

Most verbs take -ed.	start →started
Verbs ending in -e, take -d.	dance →danced
Verbs ending in a consonant + -y, take -ied.	try →tried <b>BUT</b> play →played
Verbs with one syllable ending in one vowel + one consonant, double the consonant before the -ed.	stop→stopped
Verbs with two or more syllables ending in a stressed vowel + one consonant, double the consonant before the -ed.	prefer → preferred <b>BUT</b> answer → answered
Verbs ending in one vowel + -l, double the -l before the -ed.	travel → travelled <b>BUT</b> sail → sailed

#### \* Past Simple of irregular verbs

• Irregular verbs don't take -ed in the Past Simple.

Affirmative	I/You	went	
Negative	1/You	didn't go	
Questions	Did	I/you/he/she/it/we/you/they	go?

NOTE Look at the list of irregular verbs on page 137.

We use the Past Simple for:

- actions that started and were completed at a specific time in the past.
  - We bought our house five years ago.
- habitual or repeated actions in the past.
   I always went to bed early when I lived with my parents.
- completed actions that happened one after the other in the past.
  - Yesterday I got up at 8:00, had breakfast and left for school.

# yesterday / yesterday morning, etc. in + years / centuries last night / week / month / year last Wednesday / Friday, etc. last summer / winter, etc. two days / a week / three months ago

#### \* Past Simple (Yes/No questions, Wh-questions)

- Questions which start with Did have a Yes/No answer.
  A: Did you go to Charlie's house last night?
  B: Yes, I did. / No, I didn't.
- We use Who, What, Where, When, etc. to ask questions and request information.
  A: What did you do last night?
  B: I stayed at home.

#### \* Past Simple of be

Affirmative	Negative					
	FULL FORMS	SHORT FORMS				
l was	l was not	I wasn't				
You were	You were not	You weren't				
He was	He was not	He wasn't				
She was	She was not	She wasn't				
It was	It was not	lt wasn't				
We were	We were not	We weren't				
You were	You were not	You weren't				
They were	They were not	They weren't				

Questions	Short answers			
Was 1? Were you? Was he? Was she? Was it? Were we? Were you? Were they?	Yes, I was. Yes, you were. Yes, he was. Yes, she was. Yes, it was. Yes, we were. Yes, you were. Yes, they were.	No, I wasn't. No, you weren't. No, he wasn't. No, she wasn't. No, it wasn't. No, we weren't. No, you weren't. No, they weren't.		

#### \* There was / There were

Affirmative	Negative	Questions	Short Answers
	There wasn't		Yes, there was. No, there wasn't.
I nere were	There weren't		Yes, there were. No, there weren't.

#### \* The verb could

Affirmative	Negative
l	I could not drive.
He/She/It could drive,	He/She/It couldn't drive.
We/You/They	We/You/They

	Questions	
Could	l he/she/it we/you/they	drive?

Short answers					
Yes,	l he/she/it we/you/they	could.	No,	l he/she/it we/you/they	couldn't.

We use could to talk about ability in the past.
 My sister could play the violin when she was seven.

#### \* Adjectives

- Weuse adjectives before nouns and after the verb be.
   That's a beautiful jacket. That jacket is beautiful.
- Adjectives are the same in singular and in plural.
   I have a trendy shirt.
   I have trendy shirts.

#### \* Adverbs of manner

· Adverbs of manner describe how something happens.

We form most adverbs of manner by adding -ly to the adjective.		<b>→</b>	quietly carefully
Adjectives ending in a consonant + -y, drop the -y and take -ily.	easy	<b>→</b>	easily
Adjectives ending in -le, drop the -e and take -y.	terrible	<b>→</b>	terribly
Irregular adverbs	good fast hard late early	* * * * *	well fast hard late early

#### Module 6

#### \* Future be going to

Affirmative		
FULL FORMS	SHORT FORMS	
I am going to work You are going to work He is going to work She is going to work It is going to work	I'm going to work You're going to work He's going to work She's going to work It's going to work	
We are going to work You are going to work They are going to work	We're going to work You're going to work They're going to work	

Negative		
FULL FORMS	SHORT FORMS	
I am not going to work	I'm not going to work	
You are not going to work	You aren't going to work	
He is not going to work	He isn't going to work	
She is not going to work	She isn't going to work	
It is not going to work	It isn't going to work	
We are not going to work	We aren't going to work	
You are not going to work	You aren't going to work	
They are not going to work	They aren't going to work	

Questions	Short	answers
Am I going to work? Are you going to work? Is he going to work? Is she going to work? Is it going to work? Are we going to work? Are you going to work? Are they going to work?	Yes, I am. Yes, you are. Yes, he is. Yes, she is. Yes, it is. Yes, we are. Yes, you are. Yes, they are.	No, I'm not. No, you aren't. No, he isn't. No, she isn't. No, it isn't. No, we aren't. No, you aren't. No, they aren't.

We use the **Future** going to to express future plans. Ben is going to buy a car next week.

#### TIME EXPRESSIONS

tomorrow, tonight next week/month/Monday, etc. soon in an hour/a year, etc. It isn't necessary to say or write to go with the Future going to.
Ted's going (to go) swimming next weekend.

#### \* Which?

 Weuse which when we want to select one from a group of things or people.

A: Which colour do you like for the kitchen? B: I like yellow.

#### can / could / may / will / would for requests

The verbs can, could, may, will, would:

- · are followed by the base form of the verb.
- · are the same in all persons in the singular and plural.
- · do not form the question and negative forms with do.
- To make polite requests and ask for a favour we use: Can I/you...?, Could I/you...?, May I...?, Will you...?, Would you...?

Could and would are more polite than will and can. May I open the window?

Can / Will / Would you help me with the exercise? Could/ Would you please get me a glass of water?

#### \* The verb have to (affirmative)

Affirm	ative
I/We/You/They	have to study.
He/She/It	has to study.

 We use have to to express obligation in the present and in the future.
 Molly has to do the washing-up today.

#### Compounds of some, any, no and every

	some	any	no	every
	someone	anyone	no one	everyone
People	somebody	anybody	nobody	everybody
Things	something	anything	nothing	everything
Places	somewhere	anywhere	nowhere	everywhere

- These compounds always go with singular verbs.
   Someone is behind the door.
- We use the compounds of some, no and every in affirmative sentences.
   Everybody here works very hard.
- We use the compounds of any in questions and negative sentences.
   I can't find my glasses anywhere.

#### \* Let's... / How about ...? / Why don't we/you ...?

To make suggestions we use:

- let's + the base form of the verb.
   Let's go out tonight.
- How about ...? + -ing form.
   How about going to the cinema?
- Why don't we/you...? + the base form of the verb. Why don't we go shopping today?

#### Module 7

#### \* one / ones

 We use one when we don't want to repeat a singular countable noun.

Which coat is yours? The black one.

 We use ones when we don't want to repeat a plural countable noun.

Which shoes do you like? The brown ones.

#### \* too / enough

 We use too before adjectives and adverbs. Too has a negative meaning and it means 'more than necessary'.

This coffee is too hot. I can't drink it.

 We use enough after adjectives and adverbs, but before nouns. Enough has a positive meaning.
 The weather is warm enough for a picnic.
 There's enough food in the fridge.

#### \* Comparative and Superlative forms

- We use the comparative of adjectives when we compare two people, animals or things.
- We use the **superlative** of adjectives when we compare one person, animal or thing with several of the same kind.

FORMATION		
Comparative:	adjective + -er } + than more + adjective	
John is older th	an Peter.	
My watch is me	rre expensive than yours.	
Superlative:	the+ adjective + -est most + adjective } + of / in	
	st boy in his class.	
This watch is th	ie most expensive of all.	

	a proper that a management of
All one-syllable and most two- syllable adjectives take -er / -est.	short - shorter - shortest
One-syllable adjectives ending in -e take -r / -st.	safe - safer - safest
One-syllable adjectives ending in one vowel + one consonant, double the consonant before the -er / -est.	big - bigger - biggest
Adjectives ending in consonant + -y drop the y and take -ier /-iest.	easy - easier - easiest
Adjectives with three or more syllables and some two-syllable adjectives take more + adjective / most + adjective.	dangerous - more dangerous - most dangerous

Irregular forms		
Positive Form	Comparative form	Superlative form
good	better	the best
bad	worse	the worst
far	farther	the farthest
FYI	further	the furthest
many / much	more	the most

#### Module 8

#### \* Present Perfect Simple

Affirmative		
FULL FORMS	SHORT FORMS	
I have played	I've played	
You have played	You've played	
He has played	He's played	
She has played	She's played	
It has played	It's played	
We have played	We've played	
You have played	You've played	
They have played	They've played	

Negative		
FULL FORMS	SHORT FORMS	
I have not played	I haven't played	
You have not played	You haven't played	
He has not played	He hasn't played	
She has not played	She hasn't played	
It has not played	It hasn't played	
We have not played	We haven't played	
You have not played	You haven't played	
They have not played	They haven't played	

Questions	Short answers	
Have I played? Have you played? Has he played? Has she played? Has it played? Have we played? Have you played? Have they played?	Yes, I have. Yes, you have. Yes, he has. Yes, she has. Yes, it has. Yes, we have. Yes, you have. Yes, they have.	No, I haven't. No, you haven't. No, he hasn't. No, she hasn't. No, it hasn't. No, we haven't. No, you haven't. No, they haven't.

- We form the Present Perfect Simple with have/has and the past participle of the verb. The past participle of regular verbs is the same as the Past Simple (verb + -ed).
- · For a list of irregular verbs go to page 137.

#### We use the Present Perfect Simple:

- for actions which happened in the past, but we don't mention when exactly.
   I've visited the National History Museum, so I don't
- want to go there again.for actions that happened in the past and their results
- are obvious in the present.

  Look! Jerry has broken his leg!

#### **Time Expressions**

always, ever, never, before, once, twice, etc.

#### \* Present Perfect Simple vs Past Simple

We use the Present	We use the
Perfect Simple:	Past Simple:
<ul> <li>for actions that happened in the past, but we don't say when exactly.</li> <li>I have visited Rome.</li> </ul>	• for actions that happened at a definite time in the past. We say when. I visited Rome last year.
<ul> <li>with the time expressions:</li></ul>	• with the time expressions:
ever, never, before, always,	yesterday, in 1995, ago,
once, twice, etc.	last week/month, etc.

# OTE

- have/has gone means that someone has gone somewhere and is still there.
   Beth has gone to the supermarket. (She's still there).
- have/has been means that someone
  has visited a place but has come back.
  Beth has been to Barcelona. (Now she's
  back).

#### \* Reported Speech (Commands-Requests)

- When we repeat the exact words that someone said, we usually use the verb say and put the words in quotation marks. This is called Direct Speech.
   Martin said, "Call Mr Roberts at the office."
- We use Reported Speech when we report the meaning of what somebody said, but not with the exact words.
   Martin told me to call Mr Roberts at the office.
- We usually use tell when we report commands and ask when we report requests.

	Direct Speech	Reported Speech	
Affirmative "Give me a lift to t station," said Joe.		ask or tell + to + base form of the verb Joe asked me to give hin a lift to the station.	
Negative	"Don't use the computer," said Harry.	ask or tell + not to + base form of the verb Harry told me not to use the computer.	

### Learning Tips

#### In class

How to learn better in class



- Listen carefully to your teacher and the CD.
- · Ask your teacher when you don't understand.
- Speak in English as much as possible.
- Take part in pairwork and group work activities.

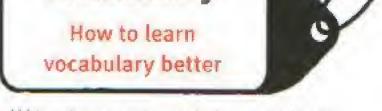
#### **Outside the class**

How to learn better outside the class



- Read the dialogues and texts from your book and listen to your CD.
- Read the dialogues and texts aloud and sometimes record yourself.
- Study the vocabulary and grammar and then do your homework.
- Read selected texts from magazines and newspapers in English.
- · Read websites in English.
- · Listen to songs in English.
- Watch TV programmes and DVDs in English.

#### Vocabulary



- Write down new words in a notebook.
   Together with the English word:
- write the translation in your language,
- write an example sentence,
- draw or stick a picture.
- Put words in groups or use diagrams.
- Learn whole phrases (eg. verb+noun) not just isolated words.
- Learn new words in context (in sentences describing situations). This way, it is easier to remember them.
- When you learn new words, you must remember if they are verbs, nouns, adjectives, etc.
- Refer to the Word List.
- Practise the spelling and pronunciation of new words.
- Look up unknown words in a dictionary.
- · Regularly revise words you have learnt.
- Try to use words you have recently learnt when you speak or write.

#### Grammar

How to learn grammar better



- Refer to the Grammar Reference.
- · Use grammar tables.
- Have a grammar notebook.
- In it write: tips and/or rules in your language,
  - example sentences,
  - important grammatical points e.g. irregular verbs.
- Make a note of grammatical errors that you often make.

#### Speak

How to do better when doing speaking tasks



- Before you speak, make sure you understand the task and how you should use the prompts.
- · Look at the example and use the prompts given.
- · Use the language you have learnt.
- Don't be afraid to make mistakes when you speak.
- · Speak only in English.

#### Read

How to do better when doing reading tasks



- Before you read, try to predict what the text is about with the help of the pictures.
- Look for key words in the text to understand the main ideas.
- Try to guess the meaning of unknown words.
- · Read the text guickly to understand the main idea.
- · Read the text carefully to understand specific details.
- Decide in which part of the text you can find the information you need.
- Use a dictionary to find out what unknown words in the text mean
- Make sure you understand who or what the pronouns (he, it, this, them, etc.) refer to in the text.

#### Listen

How to do better when doing listening tasks



- · Before you listen, look at the pictures and read the questions.
- Before you listen, try to predict what the speakers are going to talk about.
- Before you listen, try to predict what kind of information is missing.
- While listening, try to understand the general idea, not every single word.
- While listening, don't assume that an answer is correct just because the speakers mention a word that is in the activity.
   Listen carefully before you answer.

#### Write

How to do better when doing writing tasks



- · Make sure you understand what you are asked to write.
- · Plan your writing and make notes before you write.
- Do not write very short sentences. Join your ideas with and, but, or and because.
- When you write to a friend, start and finish your letter/e-mail in an appropriate way. Remember to use set phrases.
- When you narrate events, write the events in chronological order. Use adverbs like suddenly, luckily, unfortunately to make your writing more interesting.
- Write your first draft and correct it. Then write your final draft.
- · Write neatly.
- After you finish, check your writing. Check punctuation and capital letters, word order, spelling, linking words, grammar and vocabulary.

# Irregular verbs

left - wal

ase form	Past Simple	Past Participle	Base form	Past Simple	Past Participle
be	was/were	been	leave diagon	left	left
become value . ~	became	become	lend lalesquele	lent	lent
begin ellerden	began	begun	let megengedur	let	let
blow guyni	blew	blown	lose doculture	lost	lost
break tome	broke	broken	make wasten	made	made
bring ween	brought	brought	mean gendelin	meant	meant
build doiteri	built	built	meet tasa cerni	met	met
buy vedsivehi	bought	bought	pay greater	paid	paid
catch eleapri	0	caught	put tenni	put	put
choose villandem		chosen	read of the	read	read
come E	came	come	ride mantine	rode	ridden
cost center mit	cost	cost	ring vengetni	rang	rung
do windle	did	done	run Jutri	ran	run
draw royzowii	drew	drawn	say mondain	said	said
drink one	drank	drunk	see caltri	saw - oris	seen
drive wanter	drove	driven	sell cladui	sold	sold
eat unin	ate	eaten	send enderin	sent	sent
fall come /at co	4 fell	fallen	show mutatini	showed	shown
feed etatric	fed	fed	sing chereline	sang	sung
feel deene	felt	felt	sit alux	sat	sat
fight accelere	fought	fought	sleep aludui	slept	slept
find teledre	found	found	speak benellini	spoke	spoken
fly reputing		flown	spend Ealtern, tal	4	spent
forget ellesteri		forgotten	stand allni	stood	stood
get lapril odalini		got	steal lepni	stole	stolen
give action	gave	given	swim was	swam	swum
go meni		gone	take while	took	taken
grow whytermeln		grown	teach tonitons		taught
hang light felstons		hung	tell president	told	told
have waters	had	had	think gardelen	thought	thought
hear ballane		heard	throw downi	threw	thrown
hide dialing day		hidden	understand Them		understood
hit admi		hit	wake Ubrechi	woke	woken
hurt respection		hurt	wear whether	wore	worn
keep tratam	kept	kept	win wyoni	won	won
know backeri	knew	known	write down	wrote	written
learn Januari	learnt / learned	learnt / learned	HILL CON	112010	rittoit

### British and American English

spelling	
British English	American English
cancelled	canceled
centre	center
colour	color
doughnut	donut (also doughnut)
favour	favor
favourite	favorite
grey	gray
lasagne	lasagna
metre	meter
neighbour	neighbor
offence	offense
organise	organize
organisation	organization
programme	program
pyjamas	pajamas
recognise	recognize
stomach ache	stomachache
theatre	theater
tyre	tire
traveller	traveler
yoghurt, yogurt	yogurt

grammar and	usage
British English	American English
I have backache	I have a backache
I have toothache	I have a toothache
at the weekend	on the weekend
in hospital	in the hospital
in the team	on the team
4 January	January 4
4th January	January 4th
It's ten past six.	It's ten after six.
Turn right into	Turn right onto
Bell Street.	Bell Street.

#### words and phrases American English **British English** angry mad athletics track and field aubergine eggplant autumn fall bath bathtub bedside table nightstand bellboy bellhop bin garbage can biscuit cookie brackets parentheses café coffee shop car park parking lot, parking garage chemist's drugstore chips french fries, fries cinema (the building) movie theater city centre downtown, downtown area clever smart, intelligent come round come over comics comic books cooker stove, oven crisps potato chips CV resumé do the washing do the laundry do the washing-up do the dishes exclamation mark exclamation point fair (hair) blonde (hair) film movie (also film) flat apartment flatmate roommate flick flip football soccer free, spare time spare time fridge refrigerator full stop period garden yard go to the cinema go to the movies ground floor first floor handbag purse have a shower take a shower holiday vacation horse riding horseback riding hoover (verb) vacuum I have a temperature I have a fever ill sick jumper sweater lift elevator Live life to the full Live life to the fullest Maths Math match game mobile phone cell phone motorbike motorcycle mum / mummy mom / mommy opposite across from painkiller painreliever PE Gym penknife pocketknife petrol gas primary school elementary school, grade school rubbish garbage, trash shop store shop assistant salesperson shopping centre shopping mall, mall soft drink soda, pop starters appetizers stay fit stay in shape surname last name tick (V) check (V) tidy my room clean my room torch flashlight trainers sneakers pants trousers TV programme TV show underground subway use the underground ride the subway wardrobe closet

#### Hello

but here student surname teacher there

#### Numbers 0-100

#### Countries-Nationalities

Australia – Australian Brazil - Brazilian Canada – Canadian China – Chinese Colombia - Colombian France - French Hungary - Hungarian Ireland - Irish Italy - Italian Mexico - Mexican New Zealand - New Zealander Peru - Peruvian Poland - Polish South Africa- South African Spain - Spanish Turkey - Turkish UK - British USA - American Venezuela - Venezuelan

#### Classroom objects

backpack book chair desk dictionary folder laptop notebook pen pencil

#### Classroom language

Any questions? Be quiet, please Can I go out? Can you repeat that? Can you speak more slowly? Close your books How do you say...in English? I don't know I don't understand Listen to the CD Look at the board Open your books Read the text Speak in English That's right Turn to page... What does this word mean? What's the answer to question...? Write sentences

#### Greeting and saying goodbye

And you?
Bye
Good afternoon
Good evening
Good morning
Good night
Goodbye
Great!
Have a nice day
Have a nice weekend
Hello
Hi

How are you?
How's everything?
How's it going?
I'm fine
I'm OK
I'm very well
Not bad
Not much
See you
See you later
See you tomorrow
So-so
Take care
Thank you

#### Phrases

Thanks

What's up?

How old are you? I'm... (years old). I live in... What's your name? I'm.../My name's...

What's your number? Where are you from? I'm from..

#### Mr Mrs Mrs Miss

Miss Ms

all coach college course first name near new

park play player road same street team with

#### Phrases

How do you spell? I live at + address Me too

Nice to meet you (too) Pleasure to meet you

Really? This is...

What's your address? What's your e-mail?

Who,..? You know,...

# a pair of about

bag car child - children dark expensive favourite gadget

light like man - men mobile phone

per cent (%)

have

# word list

really
shoes
shopping
some
sunglasses
thing
up to date
very
watch (n)
woman - women

Colours
black
blue
brown
gold
green
orange
pink
purple
red
silver
white
vellow

call (v) camera do drive full-time information Internet language learn look for motorbike part-time photo ride still take pictures type

#### Jobs

use

work

actor actress delivery person photographer salesperson secretary shop assistant tour guide waiter waitress

Phrases
How many?
I see
Of course
Welcome to...
What do you do?

a bit bored busy go out hungry lunch break thirsty tired

#### Words/phrases related to time

am at/past/to early half half an hour late midnight minute noon now o'clock pm quarter till tonight What's the time?

#### Phrases

Come on
Excuse me
I can't wait
Is... OK with you?
Let's...
Meet you there
OK, then
Sounds good
Stop talking
What about..?

18 age also band basketball brilliant called check sth out engaged have fun husband lifeguard love married musician single

sports freak swimming together unemployed university website wife wonderful Personality

sports centre

#### Personality adjectives

active
funny
hard-working
lazy
outgoing
polite
rude
serious
shy

Phrases What is... like?

2aabout chat during every day finish from...to... help (out) in the morning afternoon/evening mind need OT other people say start then until walk weekday

Everyday activities
clean the windows
cook
do homework
do housework
do the washing-up
get up
have breakfast/lunch/
dinner
hoover
mop the floor
study

weekend

when

Days of the week
Monday
Tuesday
Wednesday
Thursday
Friday
Saturday
Sunday
2b

boss cafeteria different door find floor hospital hotel just newspaper office so upstairs

Jobs
bellboy
chef
doctor
editor
graphic designer
housekeeper
nurse
receptionist
reporter

Phrases I'm only joking Let me show you

Over there When...? 20 again brilliant buy can't stand come DI enjoy fantastic for good idea hate horrible place romantic singer song

ticket

watch

want to

would like

Free-time activities

dance go clubbing go to a concert listen to music spend time with friends stay at home

Types of music classical hip hop jazz pop R&B rock traditional

Types of films adventure animated comedy drama horror musical

Phrases
All right
I think...
I'd love to
In a bit
In my free time
Sure
What do you think of...?

What kind of...?

2d

a lot of
eyes
fall asleep
get
health
life
more
play (n)
portable
theatre
TV programme

wake up

way

Adverbs of frequency always

usually often sometimes rarely never

Words/phrases related to technology check e-mails download information multimedia player play video games screen send SMS messages

video clip Phrases

surf the Net

How often? Once/Twice/... times a day/week...

2e adult anyway become champion eat famous food future hard hope interview (v) little my own neighbourhood next year recognise sports star teach train (v)

Free-time activities
go shopping
go to the gym
hang out with friends
read a magazine
take karate lessons
talk on the phone

Phrases
Well,...
3a
actually
at the moment
bring
dress
get married
have a day off
lovely
month
news
wedding
Family

Family
aunt
cousin
daughter
grandchildren
granddaughter
grandparents
grandson
kids
mother-in-law
nephew
niece
sister-in-law

son uncle

Phrases
Congratulations!
Guess what!
Long time no see

after all bedroom curtains decide drawer fireplace living room move problem put rearrange special study (n) wall

Furniture
armchair
bed
bedside table
bookcase
clock
coffee table
lamp
mirror
painting
rug
sofa
wardrobe

Prepositions of place above behind between in

between in in front of next to on opposite under

Phrases
How's that?
It looks...
So what?
That's out of the question
We need a change
Whose...?

3c any more area around bus city centre convenient especially ground in fact many popular tourist town visit world

Places in a city
art gallery
bank
bookshop
car park
cathedral
library
museum
post office
shopping centre/mall

stadium

underground station

3d

at this time of year beautiful because depressed documentary exactly give sb a lift interesting lake outside quite the news today umbrella

Seasons spring summer autumn winter

Words related to the weather

chilly
cloudy
cold
degrees
foggy
heatwave
hot
rain
snow
sunny
temperature
warm
windy

Phrases
Any good?
Don't worry
I mean...
I'm a bit down
No problem
That's all
That's kind of you

That's true
What's wrong (with you)?

Why...? **3e** 

answer (v)
ask
balcony
bath
bathroom
both
building
bus driver
ceiling
cupboard
downstairs
even

garage

garden happy inside kitchen large leather shower stairs suburbs tell view

Appliances air conditioner dishwasher fridge microwave washing machine

Phrases for letters/e-mails

Best wishes
Bye for now
Dear...
How's life?
Say hello to everyone
Write back soon

Yours

4a
add
dish
drink
medium
menu
slice
take
vegetaria

Containers
a bottle of...
a bowl of...
a can of...
a cup of...
a glass of...

Food and drink apple pie cheese chicken chips club sandwich coke

fish lasagne meat milk mushroom onion orange juice pasta pepper rice salad salt soup steak tea tomato water

Food courses starters main course dessert Phrases Anything else?

Are you ready to order?

Here you are
I think so
I'm afraid...
Is that all?
Maybe later
One more thing
There you go
What does that come w

What does that come with? Would you like...?

cancer colourful each easy healthy heart important include keep meal memory plate

protect (against) try

try type of vitamin

Fruit
apple
apricot
banana
blueberries
cherry
grapes
lemon
orange
peach
plums
strawberry
watermelon

watermelon
Vegetables
aubergine
carrot
lettuce
peas
peppers
potato
spinach
40
activity

another
believe
build
change (v)
culture
event
excited about
experience (v)
get involved
member
musical instruorganisation

member musical instrument organisation organise orphan paint poor puppet show raise money sell visit (n)

volunteer (n)

Phrases
Any ideas?
Wish me luck

allergic as well cream do tests exercise feel give

give harmful hurt medicine painkiller relax sleep stress way

Parts of the body

arm back head stomach tooth

Ailments allergy backache dizzy headache ill rash

ill
rash
sore throat
stomach ache
temperature
the flu
toothache

Phrases
What seems to be the problem?

46

after a while at all be/get bored of before

boring choose common interested letter machine make sure model nowadays receive sit stand strong trendy

Words related to fitness

be/keep fit do aerobics go jogging take up (a sport) work out

5a a couple of ago all over explain face get scared

get tired go out (lights) last week, etc. laugh leave lift (n) luckily run side suddenly teenager terrible treadmill unfortunately yesterday

#### Phrases

How embarrassing!

exactly exam result fail an exam/a test find sth difficult forget get a degree have a great time pass an exam/a test remember reunion take a course

Academic subjects

Biology Business and Management Chemistry Geography History Information Technology (1T) Maths

Modern Languages Physical Education (PE)

Physics\_ Phrases

You missed out

be afraid of heights be stuck dangerous experience (n) happen imagine island jump loud noise panic (v) sea sing ski lift

Holiday activities

sunbathe

terrified

tropical

do water sports go camping go fishing go hiking go horse riding go mountain biking go scuba-diving go sightseeing go skiing go windsurfing

Phrases Calm down

I suppose so What's the matter?

5damazing at the age of be born blind break a record century clear

completely die direct fast get over give up invent ioin million mystery novel sell star (v)

young **Professions** 

successful

story

win

artist athlete dancer director runner scientist writer

5e bump dressed in enter fall (down) hear huge in no time lose my memory mate

pick up the phone point ring (v) safe

security guard shocked shout slow tree voice wave (v) wonder (v)

Words related to crime

burglar burglary catch get away grab gun hide hit kill police steal

Phrases

All I could say was... Look out!

6a attend competition cool definitely embarrass enter (a competition)

fan festival find out miss perform poster prize stage take place whole

Months January February March April May June July August

September October November December

**Ordinals** first second third, etc.

Phrases That's for sure Which ...? Yeah right

6b almost appointment arrange arrive

awards ceremony book (v) borrow cancel company dentist dirty do sb a favour dry-cleaner's far fully booked

give sb a call lend make a phone call

manager meeting own (v) pick up sb from a place

suit without Phrases Certainly

How may I help you?

6c amount at least bottom chase competitor down

each get injured hill lose loser match (n) quick race spectator speed swimmer take part (in) top unusual ир visitor winner

6d

agree be against be into farm jacket leaflet protest march rights round the corner save science wear

Animals bear chicken COW duck elephant

giraffe monkey ostrich rabbit shark sheep tiger

Phrases Are you free? Not really That's a shame What's going on?

6e album all over the world continue fly graduation invitation

invite latest perfect reply take care of

Wishes Congratulations Get well soon Good luck Happy Birthday Happy New Year Have a nice trip

Phrases

How could I say no? I can't make it Let me know I'm really looking forward Maybe some other time

7a cotton fit (v) polyester prefer probably total try on very much

Clothes and accessories

belt boots carrings gloves hat jumper pyjamas sandals scarf shirt shorts skirt tie top trainers trousers

Words related to money

cash change cheap cost credit card discount pay price receipt

Phrases

How much is it? What size are you?

7b admit aggressive go for a walk have a look look like match owner similar

Words/phrases related to

appearance chubby curly fair good-looking hair handsome in his early/late 20s, etc. long medium-length middle-aged overweight short slim straight tall wavy 7c afford

amazed

attack

avoid

crowded get around heavy hippopotamus model on foot on the market traffic travel unbelievable

Means of transport

boat plane ship train tram 7davenue carry entrance escalator follow queue main the rest

Prepositions of movement

around down from... to into out of past through towards up.

Directions

Go straight on/ahead It's on your left/right Turn left /right at/into...

**Phrases** You're welcome

7e alone appear billionaire comics crime death discover exciting fight (v) hero move (house) realise realistic though trust (v)

Adjectives describing personality

childish clever friendly helpful honest kind silly 8a adventurous be willing to

camel

camp (v) climb dark explore in the wild look up snake spider

Geographical features

cave desert forest island lake mountain river volcano waterfall

Phrases

What a daredevil Live your life to the full

8bangry be lost break down fault fix flat tyre guy

have trouble + ing keyş mechanic

nightmare on one's way out of order petrol petrol station pretty (bad) purse

push run out of show up wallet

Phrases How unlucky It took me... It's a long story Tell me about it

8c annoy at all times besides blow (v) emergency get seasick instructor pay attention port put on rough

scary Equipment

sailing

sailor

compass helmet life jacket penknife rope seat belt whistle (n)

Phrases I have to say 8d ancient attraction border capital city coast continent create end (v) gentle group ĥigh hiker jungle mountain range mysterious official language paradise part population rainforest

Points of the compass

east north south west 8e according to aim camper

shape

excitement experienced extreme first aid leader make a fire offer outdoors professional secret shelter simple staff suitable

survive thrill underwater unforgettable useful well-trained

**Action sports** bungee jumping

diving hang-gliding rock climbing surfing waterskiing white-water rafting